THE
English Rudiments
OF THE
LATINE TONGUE,
Explained by
QUESTION and ANSWER.

Which are
So Formed, that a Child, omitting altogether the *Questions*, may learn only the *Answers*, and be fully instructed in the Rudiments of the *Latin* Tongue.

By *W. D.*

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his history of Merchant Taylors School.

That this book is Dugards is proved by the list
of Eggles field's publications at the end of the
volume.

10/ 13/

IMPRIMATUR,

Geo. Stradling, S.T.P.
Rev. in Christo Pat.
D. Gilb. *Episc.* Lond.
à Sac. Dom.

Ex Æd.
Sebund.
Maii 4. 1663.

To the Learner of the

RUDIMENTS

Of the

LATINE TONGUE.

IN the undertaking of the meaneſt Action, ſome *Scope* and *End* is propoſed. In thy coming to School, thou muſt conſider, that thy *End* and *Aim* is, (or ought to be) to obtain Learning: the End of that is, to enable thee to do God better ſervice, either in Church or Common-wealth. To facilitate the way, Theſe *Engliſh Rudiments of the Latine Tongue* are ſo compoſed by Queſtion and Anſwer, (that if my experience deceive me not) they will render the Task more eaſie and pleaſanter both to Teacher and Learner. For when the child ſhall ſee that he is able to ask a pertinent Queſtion, and his fellow give him a full Anſwer, the Maſters labor is much eaſed, and

the Child greatly encouraged, the Memory less burdened than it was heretofore in the Common Accidence; and yet the expense and tediousness of other Comments wholly avoided.

But in learning by heart, let me admonish thee to pass by the Questions altogether, minding them not at all: as for example, in the Numbers, the Question and Answer stand thus:

Qu. *How many Numbers be there in Nouns?*

In Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

Qu. *How know you the Singular Number?*

The Singular Number speaketh but of one: as *Lapis*, a Stone.

Qu. *How the Plural?*

The Plural Number speaketh of more than one: as *Lapides*, Stones.

Now if you omit the Questions, it stands together thus to be learned of the Scholar:

In Nouns be two Numbers: the Singular and the Plural: the Singular Number speaketh but of One: as Lapis, *a Stone: the Plural Number speaketh of more than One: as* Lapides, *Stones.*

The Principal Questions are numbred by Figures. 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. ..... some are not numbred,

numbred, but set down in a lesser Character for explanation of the former: which in learning by heart may be passed by.

The main labour in learning (as of any Language, so) of the *Latine* Tongue, is in *Nouns* and *Verbs*: in the other parts there is little hardness. These Rudiments, for the Common Rules, are sufficient for the Young beginner, whose tender Capacity cannot comprehend curious Criticisms. When age and proficiency draws them further, they may then be exercised therein: in the mean time, if they be well practised in the *Declining* of Nouns, and *Conjugating* Verbs, the greatest difficulty will be overcome. To this end *Comenius* hath furnished us with a *Vestibulum Linguæ Latinæ*, where they may have plenty of Nouns and Verbs disposed in an easie Method: with a *Vocabularie*, at the latter end, where every word is declined and fitted for Childrens Capacity: and a *Janua Linguarum*, a new work, for those that have made further progress. Bless God for these helps, which our forefathers were not acquainted withall. Do not thou, by thy negligence, lose the fruit of so great a benefit, which thou may'st now enjoy, to thy great advantage, if it be not thine own fault. Do not therefore squander away idly that precious

time, which thou canst never call back again: nor let slip the Opportunity which is now afforded thee in thy tender age; least when time shall better awake thy judgment, thou repent (as multitudes have don) when it is too late.

These Rudiments have two parts: I. *Etymologie*. II. *Syntaxis*. *Etymologie* handles the eight parts, with their accidents, or, things belonging to them, severally, as Single words, which begin at *In Speech*. *Syntaxis*, as they are joyned together in a speech: which begins at the *Concords*. The Rules of *Propria quæ Maribus*, teach you to know what *Gender* a *Noun* is of, Regularly: *Heteroclits* or *Nouns* that *vary* from the Ordinary *Rule*, are set down in *Quæ genus*. But for the declining of them, when the *Gender* is once known, you must bring them to some *pattern or example* in the *five Declensions*. The use of the *Rules* at *As in præsenti* is, to teach you to know the *praterperfect Tense*, and the *Supines* of *Verbs*, both Simple and Compound: and the *Declining* of them must be reduced to the *four Conjugations* here set down. Continual practice and Exercise will quickly gain a dexterity therein: and then thou maist with delight and pleasure go on to the *Syntaxis*, and set upon other

other Authors. And for thy Ease, I have added at the end of these *Rudiments* all the *Nouns* comprehended in the *Rules* of *Propria quæ maribus*, and *Quæ genus*, with their Declension and Gender: and all the *Verbs* in *As in præsenti*, with a short or long note of their Conjugation, to which, in *declining* they may be referred. If thou receive any Benefit or furtherance hereby, give God the Glory.

Capital Letters.

Rom. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

Italick. *A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.*

Small letters, or charac[illegible]

Rom. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o [illegible] u w x y z.

Italick. *a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.*

We use great Characters.

1. In proper Names: *as* Petrus, Joannes, *Peter, John.*

2. In the beginning of a Sentence: *as* Deum time. Parentes honora, *Fear God. Honour thy Parents.*

3. In

3. In Names of Arts, *as* Grammatica, Logica, Rhetorica, &c.

4. In Names of Offices and Dignities: *as* Episcopus, *a Bishop.* Celsitudo vestra, *your Highness.*

Other words for the most part, are to be written with small characters.

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants.* There be five *Vowels*, which make a perfect sound of themselves, *viz.* a, e, i, o, u; and the Greek y for i, All the rest are *Consonants*, which sound with a *Vowel.*

But *i* and *u* are sometimes *Consonants*, and sometimes *Vowels.* They are alwayes *Consonants*, when they are set before themselves, or other *vowels* in the same syllable, and must be written thus, j, v: *jacco, injicio, jubeo, voluntas, vultus.* But set before a Consonant, they are alwayes Vowels, and thus written: i, *and* u; as *ignis, inter, ubi, umbra, unus.*

Notes *or* Points, *which we use in distinguishing writing, are*

1. a Comma, *which is a short pause* ——,
2. a Semicolon, *somewhat longer* ——;
3. a Colon, *a longer stay* —— :
4. a Period, *which makes up a perfect sentence* ——.
5. a Note of Exclamation ——!
6. a Note of Interrogation ——?
7. a Parenthesis ——()

The

The Rudiments OF THE LATINE TONGUE.

Question 1.

How many parts of Speech are there?

In Speech be Eight Parts:

I. *Noun*,	declined.	V. *Adverb*,	undeclined.
II. *Pronoun*,		VI. *Conjunction*,	
III. *Verb*,		VII. *Preposition*,	
IV. *Participle*,		VIII. *Interjection*,	

What is it to be declined?

To be *declined* is to be varied or changed into divers terminations.

What is a termination?

A *termination* is the ending of a word in the last letter or syllable.

What is it to be undeclined?

To be *undeclined* is not to be varied or changed at all into divers terminations; but to remain alwayes the same: as, *hodie*, *cras*, *ad*, *apud*, &c.

OF a NOUN.

Qu. 2. *What is a Noun?*

A *Noun is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood: as* manus *an hand*, domus *an house*, bonitas *goodness*.

Qu. 3. How many ſorts of Nouns are there?

There be two ſorts of Nouns: a Noun Subſtantive, *and a Noun* Adjective.

Qu. 4. What is a Noun Subſtantive?

A Noun Subſtantive *is that ſtandeth by himſelf, and requireth not another word to be joyned with him, to ſhew his ſignification; as* homo, a man.

What mean you by that *ſtandeth by himſelf?*

It ſtandeth by himſelf. i. e. it is underſtood of it ſelf alone, without the help of another word.

Qu. 5. What is a Noun Adjective?

A Noun Adjective *is that cannot ſtand by it ſelf in reaſon or ſignification; but requireth to be joyned with another word: as* bonus *good* pulcher *fair.*

Qu. 6. How is a Noun Subſtantive declined?

A Noun Subſtantive is declined without Article; as Hic magiſter *a maſter: or elſ with two at the moſt; as* Hic & hæc parens *a father or mother.*

Qu. How is a Noun Adjective declined?

A Noun Adjective is declined either with three terminations, as bonus, bona, bonum *: or elſ with three Articles: as* Hic, hæc, *&* hoc fœlix, *happy:* Hic *&* hæc levis *&* hoc leve *light.*

Qu. 8. How many ſorts of Nouns Subſtantives be there?

A Noun Subſtantive is either Proper to the thing it betokeneth, as Carolus *is my proper name: or elſ is* Common *to more, as* Homo *is a common name to all men.*

Qu. 9. How many things belong to a Noun?

There belong to a Noun theſe five things: Number, Caſe, Gender, Declenſion and Compariſon.

Qu. 10.

Qu. 10. How many Numbers be there in a Noun?

IN *Nouns be two Number; the ſingular and the Plural.*

Qu. 11. How know you the Singular Number?

The Singular number ſpeaketh but of One; as Lapis, *a ſtone.*

Qu. 12. How the Plural?

The Plural number ſpeaketh of more than one; as Lapides, *ſtones.*

Caſes of Nouns.

Qu. 13. How many Caſes be there in Nouns?

THere *be in Nouns ſix Caſes ſingularly and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the* Dative, *the Accuſative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.*

How be theſe Caſes known one from another?

The Nominative and the Accuſative are known by their Places; *the reſt by their* Signs.

Qu. 14. How know you the Nominative Caſe?

The Nominative Caſe cometh before the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion, Who *or* what; *as,* Magiſter docet, *The maſter teacheth.*

Qu. 15. How the Genitive?

The Genitive Caſe is known by this token Of, *and anſwereth to this queſtion* Whoſe *or* whereof; *as* Doctrina magiſtri, *The learning of the maſter.*

Qu. 16. How the Dative?

The Dative *Caſe is known by this token* To *and anſwer to this queſtion,* To whom, *or* to

What: as Do librum magiſtro, I *give a book to the Maſter.*

Qu. 17. How the Accuſative?

The Accuſative Caſe followeth the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion, Whom *or* What; *as,* Amo magiſtrum, *I love the maſter.*

Qu. 18. How the Vocative?

The Vocative Caſe is known by Calling or ſpeaking to, as, ô magiſter! *O maſter!*

Qu. 19. How the Ablative?

The Ablative Caſe is commonly joyned with Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative Caſe; as, De magiſtro, *Of the Maſter;* Coram magiſtro, *Before the maſter.*

Alſo In, With, Through, For, From By, *and* Than, *after the Comparative* Degree, be *Signes of the Ablative Caſe,*

What be the Common Signs of the Caſes?

The Common Sign of the
- Nominative is *a*, or *the.*
- Genitive——*of.*
- Dative——*to.*
- Accuſative—*the.*
- Vocative——*o.*
- Ablative——*from.*

Articles.

Qu. 20. What is the Vſe of Articles?

ARticles are marks or notes of the Gender borrowed of the Pronoun, and are thus declined:

Singulariter	N. hic, hæc, hoc	Pluraliter N. hi, hæ, hæc
	G. hujus, hujus, hujus	G. horũ, harũ, horũ
	D. huic, huic, huic	D. his, his, his
	A. hunc, hanc, hoc	A. hos, has, hæc
	V. caret	V. caret.
	A. hoc, hac, hoc	A. his, his, his.

Gen-

Genders of Nouns.

GEnders of Nouns be seven; the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

Qu. 22. How know you the Masculine Gender?

The Masculine Gender is declined with this article Hic; as Hic vir, a man.

Qu. 23. How the Feminine?

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc; as Hæc mulier, a woman.

Qu. 24. How the Neuter?

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc; as hoc saxum, a stone.

Qu. 25. How the common of two?

The Common of two is declined with Hic & hæc; as Hic & hæc parens, a father or mother.

Qu. 26. How the Common of three?

The Common of three is declined with Hic, hæc, & hoc; as hic, hæc & hoc, Felix happie.

Qu. 27. How the Doubtfull?

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic or hæc; as Hic vel hæc dies, a day.

Qu. 28. How the Epicene?

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kindes be signified: as Hic passer, a sparrow, Hæc Aquila, an eagle both he and she.

Declenſions of Nouns.

Qu. 29. How many Declenſions be there?

THere be five Declenſions of Nouns.

Qu. 30. How are the Five Declenſions known, one from the other.

Theſe Five Declenſions are known aſunder by the terminations of their Caſes?

Qu. 31. How the firſt?

I. *THe firſt is, when the Genitive and* Dative *Caſe ſingular end in* æ : *the Accuſative in* am : *the Vocative like the* Nominative : *the Ablative in* â. *the* Nominative *plural in* æ. *the Genitive in* arum: *the* Dative *in* is; *the Accuſative in* as; *the Vocative like the* Nominative ; *the Ablative in* is ; *as in example.*

Singulariter

Nominativo	hæc Muſa	*a ſong*
Genitivo	hujus Muſæ	*of a ſong*
Dativo	huic Muſæ	*to a ſong*
Accuſativo	hanc Muſam	*the ſong*
Vocativo	ô Muſa	*ô ſong*
Ablativo	ab hâc Muſa	*from a ſong.*

Pluraliter

Nominativo	hæ Muſæ	*ſongs*
Genitivo	harum Muſarum	*of ſongs*
Dativo	his Muſis	*to ſongs*
Accuſativo	has Muſas	*the ſongs*
Vocativo	ô Muſæ	*ô ſongs*
Ablativo	ab his Muſis	*from ſongs.*

What particular obſervation have ye in the firſt Declenſion?

Note *that* Filia *and* Nata *do make the* Dative *and Ablative plural in* is *or in* abus. *alſo* Dea, mula, equa, liberta, *make the* Dative *and the Ablative Caſe plural in* abus *only.*

Qu. 32.

Qu. 32. How know you the ſecond Declenſion?

II. THe *Second is, when the Genitive Caſe ſingular ends in* i; *the Dative in* o; *the Accuſative in* um; *the Vocative* for the moſt part *like the* Nominative; *the Ablative in* o; *the* Nominative *plural in* i; *the* Genitive *in* orum; *The* Dative *in* is; *the Accuſative in* os; *the Vocative like the* Nominative; *the Ablative in* is; *as in example.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hic magiſter	*a maſter*
Gen.	hujus magiſtri	*of a maſter*
Dat.	huic magiſtro	*to a maſter*
Acc.	hunc magiſtrum	*the maſter*
Voc.	ô magiſter	*ô maſter*
Abl.	ab hoc magiſtro	*from a maſter.*

Pluraliter

Nom.	hi magiſtri	*maſters*
Gen.	horum magiſtrorum	*of maſters*
Dat.	his magiſtris	*to maſters*
Acc.	hos magiſtros	*the maſters*
Voc.	ô magiſtri	*ô maſters*
Abl.	ab his magiſtris	*from maſters.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hic Dominus	*a Lord*
Gen.	hujus Domini	*of a Lord*
Dat.	huic Domino	*to a Lord*
Accuſ.	hunc Dominum	*the Lord*
Voc.	ô Domine	*ô Lord*
Abl.	ab hoc Domino	*from a Lord*

Why

Pluraliter

Nom. hi Domini	*Lords*
Gen. horum Dominorum	*of Lords*
Dat. his Dominis	*to Lords*
Accuſ. hos Dominos	*the Lords*
Vocat. ô Domini	*ô Lords*
Ablat. ab his Dominis	*from Lords.*

Why do you ſay, in the Voc. ſingular, the Vocative *for the moſt part* like the Nominative?

Becauſe it is not alwaies ſo: for there be diverſ exceptions: as,

I. *When the* Nominative *endeth in* us, *the* Vocative *ſhall end in* e: *as* Nom. hic Dominus, Vocative Domine. *Except* Deus *which maketh* ô Deus and filius, *that maketh* ô fili.

II. *when the* Nominative *endeth in* ius, *if it be the proper name of a man, the* Vocative *ſhall end in* i, *as* Nom. hic Georgius. Voc. ô Georgi.

III. *Alſo theſe* Nouns *following make the* Vocative *in* e, *or* us; *as*, agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

N. B. *Note alſo that all* Nouns *of the* Neuter Gender, *of what* Declenſion *ſoever they be, have the* Nominative, *the* Accuſative, *and the* Vocative *alike in both* Numbers; *and in the plural number they end all in* a, *as an example.*

Singular.

Nom. hoc regnum	*a kingdom*
Gen. hujus regni	*of a kingdom*
Dat. huic regno	*to a kingdom*
Accuſ. hoc regnum	*the kingdom*
Vocat. ô regnum	*O kingdom*
Ablat. ab hoc regno	*from a kingdom.*

Pluraliter

Pluraliter.

Nom. hæc regna	*kingdoms*
Gen. horum regnorum	*of kingdoms*
Dat. his regnis	*to kingdoms*
Accuſ. hæc regna	*the kingdoms*
Vocat. ô Regna	*O kingdoms*
Abl. ab his regnis	*from kingdoms.*

Ambo *and* Duo *make the the neuter Gender in* o; *and be thus declined.*

Pluraliter

Nom. Ambo, ambæ, ambo, *both.*
Gen. ambornm, ambarum, amborum,
Dativ. ambobus, ambabus, ambobus,
Accuſ. ambos, ambas, ambo,
Vocat ambo, ambæ, ambo,
Ablat. ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.

Likewiſe Duo.

Qu. 33. How know you the third Declenſion?

III. *THe third is when the Genitive Caſe ſingular endeth in* is, *the* Dative *in* i, *the Accuſative in* em, *and ſometime in* im, *and ſometime in both*: *the* Vocative *like the* Nominative: *the Ablative in* e, *ſometime in* i, *and ſometime both* e, *and* i: *the* Nominative *Caſe plural in* es: *the Genitive in* um, *and ſome.ime in* ium, *the* Dative *in* bus, *the Accuſative in* es: *the* Vocative *like the* Nominative: *the Ablative in* bus: *as an example.*

Singulariter

Nom. hic lapis	*a ſtone*
Gen. hujus lapidis	*of a ſtone*
Dat. huic lapidi	*to a ſtone*
Accuſ. hunc lapidem	*the ſtone*
Vocat. ó lapis	*a ſtone*
Ablat. ab hoc lapide	*from a ſtone.*

Pluraliter.

Pluraliter

Nom. hi lapides	*ſtones*
Gen. horum lapidum	*of ſtones*
Dat. his lapidibus	*to ſtones*
Acc. hos lapides	*the ſtones*
Voc. o lapides	*o ſtones*
Abl. ab his lapidibus	*from ſtones.*

Singulariter

Nom. hic & hæc parens	*a father or mothe*
Gen. hujus parentis	
Dat. huic parenti	
Accuſ. hunc & hanc parentem	
Voc. o parens	
Ablat. ab hoc & hac parente.	

Pluraliter

Nom. hi & hæ parentes	
Gen. horum & harum parentum	
Dat. his parentibus	
Accuſ. hos & has parentes	
Vocat. o parentes	
Ablat. ab his parentibus.	

Qu. 34. How know you the fourth Declenſion

IV. THe *fourth is, when the* Genitive *Caſe ſingular endeth in* ûs: *the* Dative *in* ui; *the Accuſative in* um: *the* Vocative *like the* Nominative: *the Ablative in* u: *The* Nominative *plural in* us: *the* Genitive *in* uum; *the* Dative *in* ubus: *the Accuſative in* us: *the* Vocative *like the* Nominative: *the Ablative in* ibus: *as in example.*

Singula

Singulariter

Nom.	hæc manus	*an hand*
Gen.	hujus manus	*of an hand*
Dat.	huic manui	*to an hand*
Accuſ.	hanc manum	*the hand*
Vocat.	ô manus.	*ô hand*
Ablat.	ab hâc manu	*from an hand.*

Pluraliter

Nom.	hæ manus	*hands*
Gen.	harum manuum	*of hands*
Dat.	his manibus	*to hands*
Accuſ	has manus	*the hands*
Vocat.	ô manus	*O hands*
Ablat.	ab his manibus	*from hands.*

Qu 35. How know you the fift Declenſion?

V. *THe fift is, when the* Genitive *and the* Dative *Caſe ſingular end in* ei; *the* Accuſative *in* em; *the* Vocative *like the* Nominative, *the* Ablative *in* e; *the* Nominative *plural in* es: *the* Genitive *in* erum; *the* Dative *in* ebus; *the* Accuſative *in* es; *the* Vocative *like the* Nominative; *the* Ablative *in* ebus; *as in example.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hæc facies	*a face*
Gen.	hujus faciei	*of a face*
Dat.	huic faciei	*to a face*
Accuſ.	hanc faciem	*the face*
Vocat.	o facies	*o face*
Ablat.	ab hac facie	*from a face.*

Plu-

Pluraliter

Nom.	hæ facies	*faces*
Gen.	harum facierum	*of faces*
Dat.	his faciebus	*to faces*
Accuſ.	has facies	*the faces*
Vocat.	o facies	ô *faces*
Ablat.	ac his faciebus	*from faces.*

N.B. Note *that all nouns of the fift declenſi be of the Fæminine Gender, except* meridies *and* dies.

Qu. How ends the Genitive Caſe ſingular in each Declenſion?

The Genitive *Caſe ſingular of the*

1. *in* æ *as* Muſæ.
2. *in* i *as* Magiſtri.
3. *in* is *as* Lapidis.
4. *in* us *as* Manûs.
5. *in* ei *as* Meridiei.

The Dative *Caſe ſingular of the*

1. *in* æ *as* Muſæ.
2. *in* o *as* Magiſtro.
3. in i *as* Lapidi.
4. *in* ui *as* Manui.
5. *in* ei *as* Faciei.

Accuſative Caſe ſingular of the

1. *in* am *as* Muſam.
2. *in* um *as* Magiſtrum.
3. *in* em *as* Lapidem.
4. *in* um *as* Manum.
5. *in* em *as* Faciem.

The Vocative *like the* Nominative, *ſingularly and plurally, in all declenſions; ſave in the ſecond ſingular; where it is* for the moſt part *like the nominative.*

The ablative singular of the

1. *in* â *as* Muſâ.
2. *in* o *as* Magiſtro.
3. *in* e *as* Lapide.
4. *in* u *as* Manu.
5. *in* e *as* Facie.

The nom. plural of the

1. *in* æ *as* Muſæ.
2. *in* i *as* Magiſtri.
3. *in* es *as* Lapides.
4. *in* us *as* Manus.
5. *in* es *as* Facies.

The Genitive plural of the

1. *in* arum *as* Muſarum.
2. *in* orum *as* Magiſtrorum,
3. *in* um *or* ium *as* Lapidum, triſtium.
4. in uum *as* Manuum,
5. *in* erum *as* Facierum.

The Dative plural of the

1. *in* is *as* Muſis.
2. *in* is *as* Magiſtris.
3. *in* bus *as* Lapidibus.
4. *in* ibus *as* Manibus.
5. *in* ebus *as* Faciebus.

The Accuſative plural of the

1. *in* as *as* Muſas
2. *in* os *as* Magiſtros.
3. *in* es *as* Lapides.
4. *in* us *as* Manus.
5. *in* es *as* Facies.

The Vocative plural is always like the nominative.

The ablative Plural is ever the ſame with the Dative.

The

The Declining of Adjectives.

Qu. 36. How is a Noun Adjective of three terminations declined?

A *Noun adjective of three terminations is thus declined.*

Singulariter.	*Pluraliter.*
N. bonus, bona, bonum.	N. boni, bonæ, bona.
G. boni, bonæ, boni.	G. bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.
D. bono, bonæ, bono.	D. bonis, bonis, bonis.
A. bonum, bonam, bonum.	A. bonos, bonas, bona.
V. bone, bona, bonum.	V. boni, bonæ, bona.
A. bono, bona, bono.	A. bonis, bonis, bonis.

N. B. *Eight adjectives, viz.* unus, totus, solus, ullus, alius, alter, uter, *and* neuter *make the Gen. ſing. in* ius, *and the Dative in* i: *as* unus, una, unum, *Gen.* unius, *Dat.* uni; *in other places like* bonus. *But* ullus, alius, alter, uter, *and* neuter *lack the Vocative caſe and* alius *makes* aliud *in the neuter Gender not in* aliud.

Qu. 37. How is a Noun Adjective of three Articles declined?

A Noun adjective of three articles is thus declined after the third declenſion.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. hic, hæc, & hoc, felix	N. hi & hæ felices & & hæc felicia.
G. hujus felicis. (*happy.*	G. horũ, harũ, & horum
D. huic felici.	D. his felicibus. (felicib.
A. hunc & hanc felicem, *& hoc felix.*	A. hos & has felices, & felicia.
V. o felix.	V. o felices & o felicia.
A. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice vel felici.	A. ab his felicibus.

Sing.

Sing.	Plur.
N. hic & hæc triſtis. & hoc triſte. (*ſorrowfull*	N. hi & hæ triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
G. hujus triſtis.	G. horum, harum & horum triſtium.
D. huic triſti.	D. his triſtibus.
A. hunc & hanc triſtem, & hoc triſte.	A. hos & has triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
V. o triſtis. & o triſte.	V. o triſtes & o triſtia.
A. ab hoc hâc & hoc triſti.	A. ab his triſtibus.

Compariſons of Nouns Adjectives.

Qu. 38. What is Compariſon?

Compariſon is the altering the ſignification of a word into more or leſſe by degrees.

Qu. 39 What ſorts of Nouns are compared?

Adjectives, whoſe ſignification may increaſe or be diminiſhed, may form compariſon.

What is it to have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed?

To have the ſignification increaſod or diminiſhed, is to be made more or leſſe: as hard, harder, hardeſt; ſo back again, hardeſt, harder, hard.

Qu. 40 How many degrees of Compariſon are there?

There be three degrees of compariſon: the Poſitive, the Comparitive and the Superlative.

Qu. 41. How know you the Poſitive?

The Poſitive betokeneth a thing abſolutely without exceſs, as durus *hard.*

Qu. How know you the Comparative?

The *Comparitive ſomwhat exceedeth his Poſitive in ſignification: as* durior, *harder, or more hard.*

Qu. 43. Whence is the Comparative degree formed ?

The Comparative is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in i, *by putting thereto* o *in the maſculine and Feminine Gender, and* us *the neuter: as, of* duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: *of* triſti, hic & hæc triſtior, & hoc triſtius.

Qu. 44. How know you the Superlative ?

The Superlative exceedeth his poſitive in the higheſt degree, as duriſſimus *hardeſt.*

Qu. 45. whence is the Superlative formed ?

The Superlative is formed of the firſt caſe of his poſitive that endeth in i, *by putting to* ſ *and* ſimus *as of* duri, duriſſimus; of triſti, triſtiſſimus.

Qu. 46. How be Nouns Adjectives of the Comparitive degree declined ?

Nouns adjectives of the comparative degree are declined like durior *harder, thus;*

Sing.	plur.
N. hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius.	N. hi & hæ duriores, & hæc duriora.
G. hujus durioris.	G. horum, harum, & horum duriorum.
D. huic duriori.	D. his durioribus.
A. hunc & hanc duriorem, & hoc durius.	A. hos & has duriores & hæc duriora.
V. ô durior & ô durius.	V. ô duriores & ô durior
A. ab hoc, hac, & hoc duriore vel duriori.	A. ab his durioribus.

Qu. 47. What Exceptions are there from theſe general rules ?

From theſe general rules are excepted theſe that follow.

I. Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, peſſimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus, plurimus, multa, plurima, multum, plus, plurimum.

II.

II. *If the positive end in* er, *the Superlative is formed of the Nominative Case, by putting to* rimus; *as* pulcher Pulcherrimus.

III. *These nouns ending in* lis *maketh the Superlative by changing* lis *into* limus: *as* humilis humillimus: similis simillimus: facilis facillimus: gracilis gracillimus: agilis agilimus: docilis docillimus. *All other nouns ending in* lis *follow the general rule aforegoing.*

IV. *If a vowel com before* us, *it is compared by* magis *and* maxime: *as* pius, magis-pius, maxime pius. Assiduus, magis-assiduus, maxime assiduus.

Of a Pronoun.

Qu. 48. What is a pronoun?

A Pronoun is a part of speech, like to a Nown, which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

Why is it called a pronoun?

It is called a pronoun, because it is put for a Noun; and doth supply the place of a Noun.

How are pronouns used?

pronouns are used two wayes: either in shewing or reherfing.

Qu. 49. How many pronouns be there?

There be fifteen pronouns: Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, nostras, vestras.

Qu. 50. How many have the Vocative case?

Four of these have the Vocative case: as tu, meus, noster, *and* nostras. *all the rest lack it: also* sui *wants the Nominative case.*

Qu. 51. What are added to the pronous?

To these may be added their compounds: Egomet, tute, idem, *and also* qui, quæ, quod

P. B. 50. *Qu.* 52. How

C.

Qu. 52. How many pronoun-Subſtantives be there?

Ego, tu, ſui, *are Pronoun-Subſtantives: all the reſt are Adjectives.*

Q. 53. How many Pronoun-Primitives be there?

Theſe eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, *and* is, *be Primitives.*

Qu. 54. Why are they called Primitives?

Becauſe they are firſt words, and not derived of others.

Qu. 55. What are they called beſides?

They be alſo called Demonſtratives; becauſe they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Qu. 56. How many Relatives are there?

Theſe ſix, hic, iſte, is, idem, *and* qui *be Relatives.*

Qu. 57. Why are they called Relatives?

Becauſe they reherſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Qu 58 How many Pronoun-Derivatives are there?

Theſe ſeven, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras, *be Derivatives.*

Qu 59. Why be they called Derivatives?

Becauſe they be derived of their Primitives mei, tui, ſui noſtri *and* veſtri.

Q 60. How many things belong to a pronoun?

There belong to a Pronoun theſe five things: Number, Caſe, Gender, *as are in a* Noun; *Declenſion and Perſon, as here followeth.*

The Declenſion of Pronouns.

Qu. 61. How many Declenſions are there of Pronouns?

There be four Declenſions of Pronouns.

Qu. 62.

Qu. 62. How will you know what declenſion a pronoun is of?

The Declenſions of Pronouns are known by the termination of the Genitive Caſe ſingular, as in Nouns: as, the Genitive of the

I. *in* i, *as* mei, tui, ſui.
II. *in* ius *or* jus, *as* iſtius, ejus, cujus.
III. *in* i, æ, *and* i, *as* mei, meæ, mei,
IV. *in* átis, *as* noſtras, noſtrátis.

Qu. 63. How many Pronouns be of the firſt Declenſion?

Theſe three, Ego, tu, ſui, *be of the firſt Declenſion, and be thus declined.*

Singulariter	N. *Ego*,	Pluraliter	*Nom. nos*,
	G. *mei*,		Gen. *noſtrum vel noſtri*,
	D. *mihi*		Dat. *nobis*,
	A. *meq.*		Acc. *nos*,
	V. *caret*		Voc. *caret*,
	A. *à me*		Abl. *à nobis.*

Singulariter	*Nom. Tu*	Pluraliter	*Nom. vos*
	Gen. *tui*		Gen. *veſtrûm vel*
	Dat. *tibi*		Dat *vobis (veſtri*
	Acc. *te*		Acc. *vos*
	Voc. *o tu*		Voc *o vos*
	Abl. *à te.*		Abl. *à vobis.*

Singulariter and Pluraliter
Nominativo caret.
Genitivo ſui.
Dativo ſibi.
Accuſativo ſe.
Vocativo caret
Ablativo à ſe.

Qu. 64. How many Pronouns be of the ſecond Declenſion?

Theſe ſix, ille, iſte, hic, is, *and* qui *be of the ſecond Declenſion, and be thus declined.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. iſte, iſta, iſtud.	Nom. iſti, iſtæ, iſta.
Gen. iſtius.	Gen. iſtorum, iſtarum,
Dat. iſti.	Dat. iſtis. (iſtorum.
Accuſ. iſtum, iſtam, iſtud.	Acc. iſtos, iſtas, iſta,
Voc. caret.	Voc. caret.
Ablat. iſto, iſta, iſto.	Abl. iſtis.

N. B. Ille *is declined like* iſte, *and alſo* ipſe : *ſaving that* ipſe *maketh* ipſum *in the Neuter Gender, not* ipſud.

Qu. 65 How is *hic* declined ?

Nom. *hic, hæc hoc* : Gen. *hujus* ; Dat. *huic* ; *as afore in the* Noun.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. is, ea, id.	Nom. ii, ea, ea.
Gen. ejus.	Gen. eorum earum, eorum,
Dat. ei.	Dat. iis, vel, eis.
Acc. eum, eam, id.	Accuſ. eos, eas, ea.
Voc. caret.	Voc. caret.
Ablat. eo, ea, eo.	Abl. iis, vel eis.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. qui, quæ, quod.	N. qui, quæ, quæ.
Gen. cujus.	G. quorum, quarū, quorū.
Dativ. cui.	D. quibus, vel queis.
Accuſ. quem, quam, quod.	Ac. quos, quas, quæ.
Voc. caret.	Voc. caret.
Ablat. quo, qua, quo.	Abl. quibus, vel queis.

So is Quis *declined, whether it be Interrogative or Indefinite.*

Singulariter { Nom. *quis, quæ, quid.* / Gen. *cujus*, &c.

But the Compound of Quiſquis *is thus declined.*

Singulariter { Nom. *quiſquis, quicquid.* / Accuſ. *quicquid.* / Abl. *quoquo, quaquâ, quoquo*

Qu.

Qu. 66. How many Pronouns be of the third Declenſion?

Theſe five, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, *and* veſter, *are of the third* Declenſion; *and are declined like nouns adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe,*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *meus, mea, meum*	N. *mei, meæ, mea*
Gen. *mei, meæ, mei*	G. *meorũ, mearũ, meorũ*
Dat. *meo, meæ, meo*	D. *meis*
Acc. *meum, meam, meum*	A. *meos, meas, mea*
Voc. *mi, mea, meum*	Voc. *mei, meæ, mea*
Abl. *meo, meâ, meo*	Abl. *meis.*

So is noſter *declined, and* tuus, ſuus, veſter, *ſaving that theſe three laſt do lack the* Vocative *Caſe.*

Qu. 67. How many Pronouns be of the fourth Declenſion?

Noſtras, veſtras, *be of the fourth* Declenſion, *and be thus declined.*

Sing	Plur
N. hic & hæc noſtras, & hoc noſtrate	N. hi & hæ noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia
G. hujus noſtratis	G. horum & harum noſtratium
D. huic noſtrati	D. his noſtratibus
A. hunc & hanc noſtratem & hoc noſtrate	A. hos & has noſtrates & hæc noſtratia (cia
V. o noſtras, & o noſtrate	V. o noſtrates, & o noſtra
A. ab hoc, hac, & hoc noſtrate vel noſtrati.	A. ab his noſtratibus.

Cujas *is here to be referred for the like manner of declining So* Arpinas, Ravennas, Londinas, *&c. which be called* Gentiles, *becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to ſects, or factions;*

Qu. 68. How many Perſons be there in a Pronoun?

A *Pronoun hath three Perſons.*

Qu. 69. How know you the first person?

The first person, speaketh of himself: as, Ego, *I*, Nos *we*.

Qu. 70. How the second?

The second person is spoken to: as Tu, *Thou*, Vos *Yee*; *and of this person is every* Vocative *Case.*

Qu. 71. How the third?

The third person is spoken, as Ille *He*, Illi: *They*: *and therefore all* Nouns, *Pronouns*, *and Participles be of the third person*, viz. *because they are spoken of.*

Of a VERB.

Qu. 72. What is a Verb?

A *Verb is a part of speech*, *declined with mood and tense*, *and betokeneth to do*, *as* amo *I love*; *or to suffer*, *as* amor, *I am loved*; *or to* bee, *as* sum, *I am.*

What is the difference between a Noun and a Verb?

A Noun signifies the Name of a thing: A Verb signifies the manner of doing, Suffering, or being of a thing.

Qu. 73. How many sorts of Verbs be there?

There be two sorts of Verbs: Personal, *which is declined with divers persons or terminations*: as amo, amas, amat; *and* Impersonal, *not varied by divers persons*, *but formed in the third person singular onely*; *as* Tædet, *it irketh*; Oportet, *it behooveth.*

Qu. 74. How many kinds of Verbs Personal be there?

Of Verbs Personal there be five kinds: *Active*, *Passive*, *Neuter*, *Deponent*, *and Commune.*

How

How do these differ one from another?

These differ three wayes: 1. In Termination. 2. In Signification. 3. In declining or forming.

Qu. 75. How know you a Verb Active?

A *Verb Active endeth in* o; *and signifi's to* do, *as* Amo, *I love.*

Qu. 76. How a Verb Passive?

A *Verb Passive endeth in* or; *and signifies to* suffer: *as* Amor, *I am loved.*

Qu. 77. How a Verb Neuter?

A *Verb* Neuter *endeth in* m, *and signifie's to* be, *as* Sum, *I am*: *or in* o, *and signifie's sometime to* do, *as* Curro, *I run*; *and sometime to* suffer, *as* Ægroto, *I am sick.*

Qu. 78. How a Verb Deponent?

A *Verb Deponent endeth in* or, *like a Passive, and yet in signification is either like an Active, as* Loquor Verbum, *I speak a word*; *or like a* Neuter, *signifying actively, as* glorior I *boast.*

Qu. 79. How a Verb Commune?

A *Verb Commune endeth in* or, *and yet in signification is both Active and Passive*; *as* Osculor te, *I kisse thee*; Osculor à te, *I am kissed of thee.*

MOODS.

Qu. 80. How many moods are there?

THere *be six Moods, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, the Infinitive.*

Qu. 81. How know you *the* Indicative Mood?

The *Indicative Mood sheweth a reason, true or false*; *as* Ego amo, *I love*: *or else asketh a question*; *as* Amas tu? *Dost thou love?*

Qu. 82. How the Imperative?

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as Ama, *Love thou.*

Qu. 83. How the Optative?

The Optative wisheth or desireth: with these signs, would God, I pray God, *or* God grant: *and hath evermore an adverb of wishing joyned with him: as* utinam amem, *I pray God I love.*

Qu. 84. How the Potential?

The Potential Mood is known by these signs; may, can, might, could, would, should, *or* ought: *as* Amem, *I may or can love: without an adverb joyned with him.*

Qu. 85, How the Subjunctive?

The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore som conjunction joyned with him: as Cum amarem, *when I loved.*

Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

It is called the Subjunctive Mood, becauſ it dependeth of another Verb, either going before, or coming after: as cum amarem eram miſer, When I *loved I was a wretch.*

How do the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods differ?

The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods are the ſame in *termination*; but they differ in *ſignification*, and *ſign of the Mood.*

Qu. 86. How know you the Infinitive Mood?

The Infinitive ſignifies to do, *or* ſuffer, *or* to bee, *and hath neither Number, nor Perſon, nor nominative Caſe before him.*

By what ſign is it known?

It is commonly known by this ſign to; *as* amare, To love.

When two Verbs com together, what Mood muſt the latter bee?

When

When two verbs com together without any noun between them, then the latter ſhall bee the Infinitive mood: as cupio diſcere, *I deſire to learn.*

Gerunds.

Qu. 87. What are there Peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?

THere belong to the Infinitive mood Gerunds *and* Supines.

Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood?

Becauſe their ſignification is infinite, like to the ſignification of the Infinitive mood, not making any difference of Number or Perſon.

Qu. 88. How many Gerunds are there?

There bee three Gerunds, ending in di, do, *and* dum: *which have both the active and paſſive ſignification:* as amandi *of loving, or being loved:* amando *in loving, or being loved:* amandum *to love, or to bee loved.*

Supines.

Qu. 89. How many Supines be there?

THere bee two Supines. The firſt ends in um, *and ſignifies actively: as,* amatum *to love.* The Latter *in* u, *and for the moſt part ſignifies paſſively: as* amatu *to bee loved.*

Tenſes.

Qu. 90. How many Tenſes bee there?

THere bee five Tenſes or Times: the Preſent tenſ: the Preterimperfect tenſ: the preterperfect tenſ, the preterpluperfect tenſ, and the Future tenſ.

Qu. 91. How know you the preſent Tenſ?

The Preſent Tenſ ſpeaketh of the time that now is, as amo, *I love.*

Qu 92.

Qu. 92. How the Preterimperfect Tenſ?

The Preterimperfect Tenſ ſpeaketh of the tim not perfectly paſt ; as , amabam, *I loved or di love.*

Qu. 93. How the Preterperfect Tenſ

The Preterperfect Tenſ ſpeaketh of the tim perfectly paſt , with this ſign have , *as* , amav *I have loved.*

Q. 94. How know you the Preterpluperfe Tenſ ?

The Preterpluperfect Tenſ ſpeaketh of the tim more then perfectly paſt , with this ſign had , *as* maveram *I had loved.*

Qu. 95. How the Future Tenſ?

The Future Tenſ ſpeaketh of the time to com with this ſign ſhall *or* will, *as* amabo , *I ſhall or wi love.*

Perſons.

Qu. 96. How many Perſons are there in Verbs?

THere be in Verbs three Perſons in both Numbers as Sing. Ego amo , *I love* ; tu amas , *thou loveſt* ille amat , *he loveth. Plural.* Nos amamus, *we love* vos amatis, *ye love* ; illi amant, *they love.*

Conjugations.

Qu. 97. How many Conjugations have Verbs?

VErbs have four Conjugations , which are know after this manner.

Qu. 98. How know you the firſt Conjugation?

The firſt Conjugation hath ā *long before* re *an* ris : *as* amāre, amāris

Qu. 99. How the ſecond ?

The ſecond Conjugation hath ē *long before* re *an* ris ; *as* docēre, docēris,

Qu. 100.

Qu. 100. How the third?

The fourth Conjugation hath ĕ *ſhort before* re *and* ris: *as* legĕre, legeris.

Qu. 101. How the fourth?

The fourth Conjugation hath ī *long before* re *and* ris: *as* audīre, audiris.

Qu. 102. How be the Verbs in *O* declined?

Verbs in O, *of the four Conjugations, be declined after theſe examples.*

I. AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. *To love.*

II. Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, doctūrus. *To teach.*

III Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. *To read.*

IV. Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. *To hear.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent tenſe ſingular.

I love, or *do love.*	*Thou loveſt,* or *doſt love.*	*He loveth,* or *doth love.*		*We love,* or *do love.*	*ye love,* or *do love.*	*they love.* or *do love*
AMo,	amas,	amat.	}	Amamus,	amatis,	aman
Doceo,	doces,	docet.	*Plu-*	Docemus,	docetis,	docen
Lego,	legis,	legit.	*ralit.*	Legimus,	legitis,	legun
Audio,	audis,	audit.	}	Audimus,	auditis,	audiun

Prete

Preterimperfect tenſ ſingular;	Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam,	I *loved or did love.* bas, bat. *Plural.* bamus, batis, ba
Preterperfect tenſ ſing.	Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi,	*I have loved.* iſti. it. *Plu.* imus, iſtis, ērunt vel ē
Preterpluperfect tenſ ſing.	Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram,	*I had loved.* ras, rat, *Plural.* ramus, ratis, ra
Future tenſ ſingular	Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam,	*I ſhall or will.* bis, bit. *Plur.* bimus, bitis, bunt. es, et. *Plural* ēmus, ētis, ent.

Imperative Mood.

	Love thou; let him love;	*Love he, or let him love;*	*Love wee, or let us love;*	*Love ye; let them lo*
Preſent tenſ ſing.	Ama, amet, Amato:amato,	*Plu* amemus,	amate, ame amatote:aman	
	Doce, doceat, doceto:doceto,	*Plu.* docea amus	docete, docen docetote:docen	
	Lege, legat, legito;legito.	*Plu* legamus	legite, legant. legitote; legun	
	Audi, audiat, audito;audito.	*P.* audiamus	audire, audia auditore;audiū	

N. B. *The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moo have the ſame* termination; *only they differ in* ſignifica tion, *and* Sign *of the Mood; as utinam* amem, *God gra I love, in the Optative Mood;* amem, I *may or can love;* i *the Potential Mood; cum* amem, *when I love, in th Subjunctive Mood; and ſo likewiſe in other Tenſe*

Sub

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Preſent tenſ. ſingul. cum
Amem, ames, amet. *Plu.* amemus ametis, ament.
Doceam,
Legam,
Audiam,
} as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.

Preterim. perfect tenſ ſing. cum
Amarem,
Docerem,
Legerem,
Audirem,
When I loved or did love.
res, ret. *Plu.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tenſ ſingular cum
Amaverim,
Docuerim,
Legerim,
Audiverim
When I had loved.
ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tenſ ſing. cum
Amaviſſem,
Docuiſſem,
Legiſſem,
Audiviſſem
When I had loved.
ſes, ſet. *Plu.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tenſ. ſing. cum
Amavero,
Docuero,
Legero,
Audivero,
When I ſhall or will love.
ris, rit. *Plu.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Preterimperfect tenſ.
Amare, *to love.*
Docere, *to teach.*
Legere, *to read.*
Audire, *to heare.*

Preterperfect & preterpluperfect tenſ.
Amaviſſe,
Docuiſſe,
Legiſſe,
Audiviſſe,
To have or had
Loved,
Taught,
Read,
Heard.

Futur

Future Tenſ. { Amaturum / Doctúrum / Lecturum / Auditurum } eſſe, *To* { *love* / *teach* / *read* / *heare* } *hereafter.*

Gerunds

Amandi, *of loving:*	do, *in loving:*	dum, *to love*
Docendi, *of teaching:*	do, *in teaching:*	dum, *to teach*
Legendi, *of reading:*	do, *In reading:*	dum, *to read*
Audiendi, *of hearing:*	do, *in hearing:*	dum, *to hear*

Supines

Amatum, *to love.*	Amatu, *to be loved.*
Doctum, *to teach.*	Doctu, *to be taught.*
Lectum, *to read.*	Lectu, *to be read.*
Auditum, *to hear.*	Auditu, *to be heard,*

A Participle of the preſent Tenſ. { Amans, *loving.* / Docens, *teaching.* / Legens, *reading.* / Audiens, *hearing.* }

The participle of the firſt future tenſ. { Amaturus, *to love, or about to love.* / Doctúrus, *to teach, or about to teach.* / Lecturus, *to read, or about to read.* / Auditurus, *to heare, or about to heare.* }

Before we decline any Verbs in or, *for ſupplying many tenſes lacking in all ſuch Verbs, we learn to decline this Verb* Sum, *in this wiſe following.*

Sum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus: *To bee.*

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſ. ſingular { Sum, *I am:* es, eſt. *Pluraliter,* Sumus, eſtis, ſunt.

Preterimperfect tenſ. ſing. { Eram, I *was:* eras, erat. *Plural:* eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterperfect

Preterperfect tenſ. ſingular; Fui, *I have been :* fuiſti, fuit. *Plur.* fuimus, fuiſtis, fuerunt, vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect tenſ. ſingular; Fueram, *I had been :* fueras, fuerat. *Plural,* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tenſ. ſingular; Ero, *I ſhall or will be :* eris, erit. *Plur.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imparative Mood.

Preſent tenſ. ſingular.	Sis, Es, Eſto;	*be thou*	Sit, Eſto;	*Plural.*	Simus.	Sitis, Eſte, Eſtote	Sint; Sunto.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent tenſ. ſingul. cum Sim *when I am:* fis, ſit. *Plural.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimperfect tenſ ſing. cum Eſſem, *when I was :* eſſes, eſſet. *Plu.* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preteperfect tenſ. ſingular cum Fuerim, *when I have been :* fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plu.* fuerimus, fuerieis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſ. ſing. cum Fuiſſem, *when I had been :* fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plu.* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Future tenſ. ſing. cum Fuero, *when I ſhall or will be :* fueris, fuerit. *Plu.* fuerimus, fuerint, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and preterimperfect tenſ.	Eſſe, *to bee*	*Preterperfect and preterpluperf. tenſ,*	Fuiſſe	*to have or had been.*

Future tenſ. Fore vel futurum eſſe. *to be hereafter.*

Verbs

Verbs in *Or*, of the Four Conjugations, be declined after theſe examples.

AMor, amaris, vel amare; amatus ſum vel fui; amari; amatu amandus, *To be loved.*

Doceor, docēris vel docēre; doctus ſum vel fui, doceri; doctu docendus, *To be taught.*

Legor, legĕris vel legĕre; lectus ſum vel fui, legi; lectus lege dus, *To be read.*

Audior, audiris, vel audire; auditus ſum vel fui, audiri; audi tus, audiendus. *To be heard.*

Indicative Mood.

I am loved

Preſent tenſ. ſing.
Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur.
Doceor, doceris vel docere, docetur.
Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.
Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.
Plur. mur, mini; ntur.

Preterimperfect tenſ. ſing.
Amabar,
Docebar,
Legebar,
Audiebar
I was loved.
baris vel bare, batur. *Plu.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tenſ. ſing.
Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
I have been loved.
ſum vel fui
tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. *Pl.* ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt, fuêrunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect tenſ. ſing.
Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
I had been loved,
eram vel fueram
tus eras v. fueras, tus erat v. fuerat, *pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tenſ. ſingular.
Amabor,
Docebor,
Legar,
Audiar,
I ſhall or will be loved.
beris v. bere itur. *plu.* bimur, imini, entur.
eris vel ere, etur. *plu.* emur, emini, entur.

Imparative

Imparative Mood.

	Bee thou loved.	*Let him bee loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Bee ye loved.*	*Let them be loved.*
Present tens sin.	Amare, amator:	ametur. amator.	*Pl.* amemur,	Amamini, amaminor:	amentur, amantor.
	Docere docetor:	doceatur: docetor.	*Pl.* doceamur,	Docemini, doceminor:	doceantur docentor
	Legere, legitor,	legatur, legitor.	*Pl.* legamur,	Legiminī, legiminor:	legantur, leguntor.
	Audire, auditor:	audeatur, auditor.	*Pl.* audiamur.	Audimini, audiminor,	audiantur, audiuntor.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Present tens sing. cum	Amer,	eris vel ere, etur. *Pl.* emur, emini, entur.
	Docear, Legar, Audiar,	aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* cum amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect tens. singular cum	Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer,	*When I was loved.* reris vel rere, retur. *Pl.* cum remur remini, rentur.

When I had been loved.

Preterperfect tens sing. cum	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *plu.* cum ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

When I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tens singular cum	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditu	essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *plu.* cum ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

When I ſhall or will be loved.

Future tenſ ſingu. cum	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *plu.* cum ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.	

Infinitive Mood.

preſent and preterim-perfect tenſ	Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri,	*To be*	*Loved.* *Taught.* *Read.* *Heard.*

preterper-fect tenſ. and preterplu-perfect tenſ	Amatum Doctum Lectum Auditum		*To have or had been loved.* eſſe vel fuiſſe.

Future tenſ	Amatum iri, vel amandum eſſe, Doctum iri, vel docendum eſſe, Lectum iri, vel legendum eſſe, Auditum iri, vel audiendum eſſe,	*to be*	*loved* *taught* *read* *heard*	*hereafter*

A participle of the preterperfect tenſ

Amatus, *Loved.*
Doctus, *Taught.*
Lectus, *Read.*
Auditus, *heard.*

A participle of the Future in dus.

Amandus, *to be loved.*
Docendus, *to be taught.*
Legendus, *to be read.*
Audiendus, *to be heard.*

Of certain *Irregular* Verbs which which are declined and formed in manner following.

POſſum, potes, potui, poſſe, potens: *To may or can.*

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: ſupinis caret, volens: *To will, or to be willing.*

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle; nolendi nolendo nolendum; ſupinis caret, nolens; *To nill, or to be unwilling.*

Malo, mavis, malui, malle; malendi, malendo, malendum; ſupinis caret, malens: *to have rather or to be more willing.*

Edo, edis, vel es, edi, edere vel eſſe; edendi, edendo, edendum; eſum, eſu, vel eſtum, eſtu, edens, eſurus, vel eſturus; *to eat.*

Fio, fis, factus ſum vel fui, fieri; factus, faciendus; *to be made, or to be don.*

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; ferendi, ferendo, ferendum; latum, latu; ferens, laturus; *to beare or ſuffer.*

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus ſum vel fui, ferri; latus, ferendus. *to be born, or ſuffered.*

Indicative Mood.

Singulariter.		*Pluraliter.*	
Poſſum, potes, poteſt.		Poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt	
Volo, vis, vult.		Volumus, vultis, volunt.	
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.		Nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.	
Malo, mavis, mavult.		Malumus, mavultis, malunt	
Edo, edis, vel es, edit vel eſt.		Edimus, editis vel eſtis, edunt.	
Fio, fis, fit.		Fimus, fitis, fiunt.	
Fero, fers, fert.		Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.	
Feror, ferris, vel ferre, fertur.		Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur	

Preterimperfect tenſ ſing.
Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam,
Edebam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam,
as, at. *plu.* amus, atis, ant.

Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *plu.* bamur, bamini, (ni, bantur.

Preterpluperfect tenſ ſing.
Potui, Malui,
Volui, Edi,
Nolui; Tuli,
iſti, it. *Pl.* imus, iſtis, erunt vel êre.

Factus / Latus
ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus est vel fuit. *P.* ti ſumus vel fuimus, tieſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt fuêrunt vel fuêre.

Preterpluperfect tenſ. ſing.
poteram, Malueram,
Volueram Ederam,
Nolueram Tuleram,
ras, rat. *Plu.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Factus / Latus
eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tenſ ſing.
potero, eris, erit. *Plu.* Poterimus, eritis, erunt.
Volam, Edam,
Nolam, Fiam,
Malam, Feram,
es, et, *Plu.* emus, etis ent.
Ferar, fereris vel ferere, feretur. *Pl.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Poſſum, Volo, Malo, *Have no Imperative Mood.*

Imperative Mood

Imparative Mood.

Presentens. sing

Noli, Nolito, *Pluraliter.* Nolite, Nolitote
Es esto, edat
ede, esto
edito: edito
Pl. Edamus
edite: este, edant,
estote, edunto;
editote:
Fito su Fiat, Fito, *Pl.* Fiamus, Fite, Fitote, Fiant, Fiunto.
Fer, ferto, Ferat, Ferto, *Pl.* Feramus Ferte, Fertote: Ferant, ferunto.
Ferre, fertor. Feratur ferror, *pl.* Feramur. Feremini, feriminor: Ferantur feruntor.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tens. sing cum

Possim, Velim, Nolim, Malim, is, it. *Pl.* cum imus. itis, int
Edam, Fiam, Feram, as, at. *Pl.* cum amus, atis, ant.
Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. *Pl.* cum amur, amini, antur.

Preter imperfect tens sing. cum

Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, Edere vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem, es, et. *Pl.* cum emus, etis, ent.
Ferrer, rēris v. rere, retur. P. cum remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperfect tens sing. cum

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.
Factus Latus fim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *P.* cum ti simus v. fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterplu-perfect tens cum

Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem. ses, set. *Plu.* cum semus, setis, sent.
Factus Latus essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses. tus esset vel fuisset. P. com ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future tenſ. ſing. cum

Potuero,	Maluero,	ris, rit. *plu.* cum rimus, ti
Voluero,	Edero,	
Noluero,	Tulero,	tis, rint.
Factus,	ero vel fuero, tu eris vel fueris, tus eri vel fuerit. *pl.* cum ti erimus vel fuerimu	
Latus.	ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fueri	

Infinitive Mood.

preſent tenſ and preterperfect tenſ	Poſſe,	*preterperfect and preter pluperfect tenſ;*	Potuiſſe.
	Velle,		Voluiſſe.
	Nolle,		Noluiſſe.
	Malle,		Maluiſſe.
	Edere vel eſſe,		Ediſſe.
	Ferre,		Tuliſſe.
	Fieri,		Factum eſſe vel fuiſſe
	Ferri,		Latum eſſe vel fuiſſe

Qu. 103. *How are* Eo *and* Queo *formed*

EO *and* Queo *make* Ibam *and* Quibam *in the pre terimperfect tenſ of the Indicative mood, and ib and* quibo *in the Future tenſ; and in all other moo and tenſes are varied like verbs in* o *of the four Conjugation; ſaving that they make their Gerund* Eundi, do, dum. Queundi, do, dum, *and* Eo *in th oblique caſes of the participle of the preſent tenſ mak* Euntis, Eunti, &c.

Qu. 104. What tenſes are formed of the prete perfect tenſ of the Indicative Mood?

Of the preterperfect tenſ of the indicative mood formed the preterpluperfect tenſ of the ſame mood the preterperfect tenſ, preterpluperfect tenſ, and t future tenſ, of the optative mood, the potential moo and the ſubjunctive mood; as of Amavi, *are forme* Amaveram

Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, *by changing* i *into* e *short*. Amaviſſem, amaviſſe, *keeping* i *ſtill.*

Qu. 105. How are verbs Impersonals declined?

Impersonals be declined throughout all moods and tenses in the voice of the third person singular only; as Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, ſtudebatur ſtuditum eſt vel fuit, ſtuditum erat vel fuerat, ſtudebitur, &c.

Qu. 106. What is the common ſign of Verbs Impersonals?

They have commonly before their Engliſh, this ſigne it: as, Delectat, *it delighteth*: Decet, *it becometh.*

Of a PARTICIPLE.

Qu. 107. *What is a participle?*

A participle is a part of ſpeech, derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun *as* Gender *Caſe and* Declenſion; *and part of a* Verb, *as tenſ and ſignification, and part of both, as* Number *and* Figure.

Qu. 108. How many kind of Participles be there?

There be four kinds of participles; One *of the preſent tenſ*; another *of the preter tenſ*; one *of the Future in* rus, *another of the future in* dus.

Qu. 109. *How know you a participle of the preſent tenſ?*

A participle of the preſent tenſ hath his Engliſh ending in ing, *as* loving; *and his latine in* ans *or* ens, *as* Amans, Docens.

Qu. 110. Whence is it formed?

It is formed of the preterimperfect tenſ of the

Indicative mood, by changing the laſt ſyllable into ns; *as* Amabam, amans; Audiebam, audiens; Auxiliabar, auxilians; poteram, potens.

Qu. 111. How know you a Participle of the Future in *rus?*

A Participle of the Future in rus *betokeneth to* do, *like the infinitive mood of the active voice*, as Amaturus, *To love, or about to love.*

Qu. 112. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to rus, *as* Doctu, docturus.

Qu. 113. How know you a Participle of the preter tenſ?

A Participle of the Preter tenſ hath his Engliſh ending in d, t, *or* n; *as loved, taught, ſtoin; and his Latine in* tus, ſus, xus; *and one in* uus, as Mortuus.

Qu. 114. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the later Supine, by putting to s: *as of* Lectu, lectus; *except* Mortuus.

Qu. 115. How know you a participle of the Future in *dus?*

A participle of the Future in dus, *betokeneth to ſuffer, like the Infinitive mood of the Paſſive voice as,* Amandus, *to be loved.*

Qu. 116. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the Genitive Caſe ſingular of the Participle of the Preſent tenſ, by changing tis *into* dus; *as* Amantis, Amandus; Legentis, legendus. *And it is alſo found in have the ſignification of the participle of the preſent tenſ as* Legendis veteribus proficis, *in reading old Authors thou doſt profit.*

Qu. 117. How many participles com of a Verb Active, &c.

Of a Verb active, and of a Verb Neuter *which have*

have the Supines, com Two Participles: One of the present tens; and another of the Future in rus: *as of* Amo, *cometh* amans, amaturus; *of* Curro, currens, cursurus.

Qu. 118. How many of a Verb passive?

Of a Verb Passive, whose Active hath the Supines, com two participles; One of the Preter tens, and another of the Future in dus: *as, of* Amor *cometh* amatus, amandus.

Qu. 119. How many of a Verb Deponent?

Of a Verb Deponent com three participles: one of the present tens, one of the preter tens, and one of the Future in rus *as, of* Auxilior. *cometh* auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliandus.

And if the Verb Deponent *do govern an Accusative case after him, it may form also a participle in* dus, *as of* Loquor, loquendus.

Qu. 120. How many of a Verb Commune?

Of a Verb *Commune com Four participles; as, of* Largior, *cometh* largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

Qu. 121. How are Participles declined?

Participles of the present tens be declined like Nouns *adjectives of three articles; as*, Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans, Genitivo amantis, Dativo amanti, &c.

Participles of other tenses bee declined like Nouns *adjectives of three Terminations; as*, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum; Amatus, a, um; amandus, da, dum,

Of

Of an ADVERB.

Qu. 122. What is an Adverb?

AN Adverb *is a part of speech joined to the Verb, to declare their signification.*

Why are Adverbs joyned to Verbs?

They are joyned principally to Verbs, (and sometimes to other parts) to declare their signification; *i. e.* by some circumstance of *Time, place, Number, Order*, or the like.

Qu. 123. How many sorts *of* Adverbs be there?

There be sundry sorts of Adverbs;

Some be of

1. Time; as, Hodie *to day*, cras *to morrow*, heri *yesterday*, perendie *next after to morrow*, olim *in time past or to come*, aliquando *somtimes*, nuper *of late*, quando *when*.
2. *Place as*, Ubi *where*, ibi *there*, hic *here*, istic *there*, intus *within*, foris *without*.
3. *Number; as*, Semel *once*, bis *twice*, ter *thrice* quater *four times*, iterum *again*.
4. *Order; as*, Inde *from thence*, deinde *afterwards* denique *to conclude*, postremo *last of all*.
5. *Asking or doubting; as.* Cur *wherfore*, quare *wherfore*, unde *from whence* quorsum *to what end*, num *whether*, nunquid *whether*.
6. *Calling; as*, Heus *hoe*, *O hoe*, ehodum *hoe sirrah*.
7. *Affirming; as*, Certè *surely*, næ *verily*; profectò *truly*, sanè *truly or doubtless*, scilicet *doubtless or truly*, licèt *although*, estò *be it so*.
8. *Denying; as*, Non *not*, minimè *not, or in no wise*, haud *not*, neutiquam *not, or on no wise*, nequaquam *no, or on no wise*.
9. *Swearing; as* Pol *in good sooth*, Edipol *in good sooth*, hercle *truly*, medius fidius, *in faith or truth*.

19. *Ex-*

10. *Exhorting*; *as*; Eia *go to, or well*, age *go to*, agite *go yee to*, agedum *well, go to yet*.
11. *Flattering*; *as*, ſodes *if thou dareſt*; *or on good fellowſhip*, amabò *of all love*.
12. *Forbidding*; *as*, Nè *no, not*.
13. *Wiſhing*; *as*, Utinam *o that, or I would to God*, ſi *O that*, ô ſi *O that*, ô ſi *O if*, O *Oh that*.
14. *Gathering together*; *as*, Simul *together*, unà *together*, pariter *together*, non modò *not onely*, non ſolùm *not onely*.
15. *parting*; *as*, ſeorſim *aſunder, or one from another*, ſigillatim *every one aſunder, or peculiarly*, vicatim *ſtreet by ſtreet, or village by village*.
16. *Chooſing*; *as*. potiùs *reather*, imò *yea reather*.
17. *A thing not finiſhed*; *as*, penè *almoſt*, ferè *almoſt*, prope *nigh or near, or almoſt*, vix *ſcarcely*, modò non *almoſt*.
18. *Shewing*; *as*, En *behold*, ecce *behold*.
19. *doubting*; *as*, Forſan *peradventure*, forſitan *peradventure*, fortaſſis *it may be*, fortaſſe *it may be or peradventure*.
20. *Chance*; *as*, Fortè *by chance*, fortuitò *by chance, or at adventure*.
21. *Likewiſe*; *as*, Sic *ſo*, ſicut *like as*, quaſi *as*, ceu *as*, tanquam *even as*, velut *as*.
22. *Quality*; *as*, Benè *well*, malè *evilly*, doctè *learnedly*, fortiter, *ſtrongly*.
23. *Quantity*; *as* multùm *much*, parùm *little*, minimùm *the leaſt of all*, paululum *very little*, plurimùm *moſt of all, or very much*.
24. *Compariſon*; *as*, Tam *ſo, or as well*, quàm *as*, magis *more*, minùs *leſs*, maximè *eſpecially*.

Qu. 124. Are not ſom Adverbs compared?
Certain Adverbs be compared: as, Doctè *learnedly*; doctiùs *more learnedly*; doctiſſimè *moſt learnedly*.

Fortiter

Fortiter *valiantly*; fortius *more valiantly*; fortissimè *most valiantly*. Prope *neer*, propius *neerer*, proximè *neereſt of all*.

Qu. 125. Are not prepoſitions ſomtimes made Adverbs?

Prepoſitions, ſet alone, without any Caſual word to ſerve to, be not prepoſitions, but are changed into adverbs: as, Qui ante non cavet poſt dolebit: *Hee that beware th not afore ſhall be ſorry afterward.* Coràm laudare & clàm vituperare, inhoneſtum eſt: *In preſence to commend one, and behinde the back to diſpraiſ, is an unhoneſt point.*

Of a CONJVNCTION.

Qu. 126. what is a Conjunction?

A Conjunction *is a part of ſpeech, which joyneth words and ſentences together.*

What is the uſe of Conjunctions?

To joyn words and ſentences together.

Qu. 127. How many ſorts of Conjunctions be there?

Conjunctions be of divers ſorts:

Som

1. *Copulatives: as,* Et *and,* que *and,* quoque *alſo,* ac *and,* atque *and,* nec *neither,* neque *neither.*
2. *Diſjunctives: as,* aut *either,* ve *or, or either,* vel *either,* ſeu *either,* ſive *either.*
3. *Diſcretives: es,* Sed *but,* quidem *but truly,* autem *but,* vero *but,* at *but,* aſt *but.*
4. *Cauſals as,* Nam *for,* namque *for,* enim *for,* etenim *for,* quia *becauſ,* ut *that,* quod *that,* quom *ſith that,* quonium *becauſ;* and quando (*ſet for* quoniam) *ſith that, or becauſ.*

5. Con-

5. *Conditionals*; *as*, Si *if*, sin *but if*; modò *so that*, dum *so that*, dummodo *so that*.

6. *Exceptives as*, Ni *except*, nisi *except* quin *but*, aloquin *except that*, *or otherwise*, Preterquam *except that*.

7. *Interrogatives as*, Nè *whether*, an *whether*, utrum *whether*, nec ne *whether*, *or no*, ánne *whether or no*, nónne *is it not so?*

8. *Illatives as*, Ergò *therefore*, ideo *therefore*, igitur *therefore*, quare *wherefore*, itaque *therefore*, proin *therefore*, Proin *wherefore*.

9. *Adversatives*; *as*, Etsi *although*, quanquam *although*, quamvis *although*, licèt *although*, *or albeit*, estò *be it so*.

10. *Redditives*, *to the same*: *as*, Tamen *notwithstanding*, attamen *yet*, *notwithstanding*.

11. *Electives*: *os*, Quàm *how*, ac *as*, atque *as*, *or than*.

12. *Deminutives*; *as*, Saltem *at least*, vel *yea*, *or at least*.

Of a PREPOSITION

Qu. 128. What is a Preposition?

A Preposition *is a part of speech most commonly set before other parts.*

How many wayes?

Either in Appositon; *as*, Ad patrem, *or elsin* Composition: *as* Indoctus.

Why do you say *Commonly* set before other parts?

Because som prepositions are ordinarily setafter their Cases; as *Versus*, *Tenus*.

Qu. 129. What Cases do prepositions serv to?

Som Prepositions serv to an Accusative Case; *som to an Ablative*; *som to both*.

Qu. 123.

Qu. 130. How many ſerve to the Accuſative?

I. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to the Accuſative Caſe.

Ad *to*, apud *at*, ante *before*, adverſùs, adverſùm *againſt*; cis, citra *on this ſide*, circa, circiter, circùm *about*; contra *againſt*, erga *towards* extra *without*, intra *within*, inter *between*, infra *beneath*, juxta *beſides or nigh to*, ob *for*, penès *in the power*, per *by*, or *through*, ponè *behind*, poſt *after*, præter *beſides*, propter *for*, Propè *nigh to*, ſecundùm, *according*, *to*, ſecus *by*, ſupra *above*, trans *on the further ſide*, verſus *towards*, ultra *beyond*.

II. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerv to the Ablative Caſe.

A, ab, abs, *of or from*; abſque *without*, coram *before*, cum *with*, de *of or concerning*: è, ex, *out of*; palam *openly*, Præ *before or in compariſon*; pro *for*, ſine *without*.

III. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerv to both Caſes, *i.e.* an Accuſative and Ablative: as *in*, *ſub*, *ſuper*, *ſubter*, *clam*.

1. In *with this ſign* To, *to the Accuſative Caſe*; *as*, in urbem, *into the city*; In, *without this ſign* To *to the Ablative caſe*: *as*, In te ſpes eſt, *My hope is in thee*.
2. Sub noctem, *a little before night*: Sub Judice lis eſt *the matter is before the Judg-*
3. ſuper Lapidem, *upon a ſtone*; ſuper viridi fronde, *upon green leaves*.
4. Subter terram, *under the earth*; ſubter aquis, *under the water*.

5. Clam,

5. Clam patrem, *&* clam patre, *without my fathers knowledg.*

To which may bee added

6. Tenus; *which govern's an Ablative Case ſingular, and plural; and a Genitive plural: as,* Cupilo tenus, *up to the hilt;* aurium tenus, *up to the ears.*

N. B. Tenus *and* Verſus *are alwayes ſet after their Caſual words: as,* Londinum verſus, *towards London; and likewiſe may* penes *bee ſet alſo.*

Theſe prepoſitions are alwayes found in Compoſition; Am, di, dis, re, ſe, con.

Alſo prepoſitions ſet alone without their Caſuals are changed into Adverbs: as is aforeſaid in the Adverb.

Of an INTERJECTION.

Qu. 131. What is an interjection?

AN *Interjection is a part of ſpeech which betokeneth a ſudden paſſion of the mind under an unperfect voice.*

Qu. 132. How many kinds of interjections bee there?

Some bee of

1. *Mirth; as,* Evax, *Hey brave;* vah, *how.*
2. *Sorrow; as,* Heu, *alas!* hei, *welladay!*
3. *Dread; as,* Arat, *out alas!*
4. *Marvelling; as,* papæ, *o ſtrange!*
5. *Shunning; as,* Apage, *avant.*
6. *Prayſing; as,* Euge *well done.*
7. *Scorning; as,* Heu, *whoo.*
8. *Exclamation; as,* proh, *oh.*
9. *Curſing; as,* Væ, *wo.*

10. *Laugh.*

10. *Laughing*; *as*, Ha, ha, he.
11. *Calling*; *as*, Eho, *ſo ho*; Io, *avoy*.
12. *Silence*; *as*, Au, *ſt* pax, *whiſt*.

N. B. *Other words ſomtimes are put for Inter-jections, viz. when they ſignifie a ſudden paſſion of the minde, as*, Infandum, *a thing not to be ſpoken of* amabo, *of*, *all loves*, malum, *with a miſchief*, &c.

WHereas there are properly two Parts of Grammar, I. *Etymology*, which handleth the Eight parts with their accidents. ſeverally, as ſingle words; II. *Syntaxis*, which treateth of words as they are joyned together in a ſpeech; having don with the Rudiments, as they concern *Etymology*; we ſhall give you a few General Rules in Engliſh concerning *Syntaxis*, and ſo refer you to the *Latine Syntaxis*, which handles them more largly forbearing to trouble children with any Criticiſms or Nicities, untill they be well grounded in the plain ordinary Rules.

SYNTAXIS

SYNTAXIS,

OR,

CONSTRUCTION.

SYntaxis, *or Conſtruction, is the due joyning of words together in ſpeech, according to the right rule of Grammar.*

Of Syntaxis there bee two parts:
I. Concordance of words.
II. Government of words.

I. Of the Concordance of words.

THere bee three concords; the first *between the* Nominative *caſe and the* Verb; *the* Second *between the Subſtantive and the adjective, the* Third *between the Antecedent and the Relative.*

I. Concord.

A Verb *Perſonal agreeth with his* Nominative *caſe in number, Gender and perſon, as,* preceptor legit vos vero negligitis, *The maſter readeth, but yee regard not.*

II. Concord.

THe Adjective (whether it bee a Noun, Pronoun, *or Participle) agreeth with his Subſtantive*

ſtantive in Caſe Gender: and Number as, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, *A ſure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.* Ager colendus, *a field to be tilled.* Hic vir, *this man*; meus herus eſt, *it is my maſter.*

III. Concord.

THe Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and perſon, as Vir ſapit qui pauca loquitur, *That man is wiſe that ſpeaketh few things or words.*

N. B. *The Antecedent moſt commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is again reherſed of the Relative.*

The Rule of the Relatives.

WHen there cometh no Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb: as, miſer eſt, qui nummos admiratur; *Wretched is hee, that is in love with money.*

But when there cometh a Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be ſuch caſe as the Verb will have after him: as, Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum: *Happy is hee, whom other men's harms do make wary.*

When you have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative, aſk the queſtion, who or what? and the word anſwering to that queſtion ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb, the Subſtantive to the Adjective, and antecedent to the Relative.

The Rule of Queſtion and Anſwer.

WHen a queſtion is aſked, the anſwer muſt bee made in Latine by the ſame caſe of a Noun, and the ſame Tenſe of a Verb that the queſtion

ſtion is aſked by : Cujus eſt fundus? *Whoſe ground is it?* Vicini; *My neighbours.* Quid agitur in ludo literario? *What do you in the ſchool?* Studetur, *Wee ſtudy.*

II. Of the Government of words.

1. The Rule of Noun-Subſtantives.

When two Subſtantives com together ſignifying diverſ things, the latter ſhall bee the Genitive caſe: as, Facundia Ciceronis, *the eloquence of Cicero; or Cicero's eloqence.* Amator ſtudiorum; *a lover of ſtudies.*

But if they belong both to one thing, they ſhall be put both in one caſe; as, Pater meus, vir, amat me, puerum; *My father, being a man, loveth mee, a boy.*

When the Engliſh of the word Res, *is put with an Adjective, you may put away* Res *and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, like a Subſtantive: as* Multa me impedierunt; *Many things have letted me. And being ſo put, it may bee the Subſtantive to the Adjective, as,* Pauca his ſimilia; *a few things like unto theſe.* Nonnulla hujuſmodi; *many things of like ſort.*

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender, *put alone without a Subſtantive, ſtandeth for a Subſtantive, and may have a* Genitive caſe *after him, as if it were a Subſtantive: as,* Multum lucri, *much gain.* Quantum negotii? *how much buſineſſe?* Id operis, *that work.*

Words importing indument of any quality or property, to the praiſ or diſpraiſ of a thing, coming after a Noun Subſtantive, *or a* Verb-ſubſtantive, *it may bee put in the Ablative caſe, or in the Genitive*

nitive; puer bonâ indole, *or.* puer bonæ indolis, a child of good towardneſſe. Puer boni ingenii, *or* puer bono ingenio, a boy of a good wit.

Opus *and* Uſus, *when they ſignifie* need, *require an ablative caſe. as*, Opus eſt mihi tuo judicio, I have need of thy judgment. Viginti minis opus eſt filio: My ſon hath need of twenty pounds.

The Rules of Adjectives.

¶ Adjectives governing a Genitive Caſe.

1. ADjectives *that ſignifie deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, and ſuch like, require a Genitive caſe*; *as*, Cupidus auri, *greedy of gold*. Peritus belli, *skilful in war*; Memor mortis, *mindefull of death*; Reus furti, *accuſed of theft*.

2. *Adjectives verbals in* ax *govern a genitive caſe*: *as*, tempus edax rerum, *Time is a devourer of things*.

3. *Nouns partitives*, *Interrogatives*, *certain nouns of numbers*, *Comparatives*, *Superlatives uſed partitively*, *require a genitive caſe*: *as*, Aliquis veſtrûm, *ſom of you*; Quis fratrum? *which of the brethren*? Quatuor judicum, *four of the judges*; Manuum fortior eſt dextra; *of the hands, the right is the ſtronger*; Digitorum medius eſt longiſſimus, *of the fingers the middle is the longeſt*.

Adjectives governing a Dative Caſe.

1. ADjectives *that ſignifie*, (1.) *Profit or diſprofit*. (2.) *Likeneſs or unlikeneſs*. (3.) *Pleaſure* (4.) *ſubmitting*, *or* (5.) *belonging to any thing*, *require a Dative caſe*: *as* Labor eſt utilis corpori, *labor is profitable for the body*. Eſt finitimus oratori Poeta: *a Poet is very near to an Orator*. jucundus omnibus

bus, *pleasant to all persons.* Parenti supplex; *suppliant to his father.*

2. *Nouns adjectives ending in* bilis, *of the passive signification, and participials in* dus, *require a Dative case: as,* flendus omnibus, *To be lamented of all men,* Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, *To be, feared of his enemies.*

¶ Adjectives governing an Accusative Case.

ADverbs *govern an accusative case (and sometimes an ablative,) which signifieth the length, breadth or thickness of a thing: as,* Turris alta centum pedes, *a tower an hundred foot high.* Arbor lata tres digitos, *a tree three fingers broad.* Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus, *A book three inches thick.*

¶ Adjectives governing an Ablative Case.

1. A*Djectives which signifie fulness, emptiness plenty, or want, require an ablative case, and sometime a Genitive: as,* Copiâ abundans, *Abounding in plenty* Animus curis vacuus, *A mind void of cares.* Stultorum plena sunt omnia, *All things are full of fools.* Expers omnium, *wanting all things.*

2. Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, *and such like will have an ablative case as,* Dignus honore, *worthy of honor.* Indignus præmio, *unworthy of a reward.* Deo fretus, *trusting upon God* Virtute præditus, *endued with virtue.* Captus oculis, *blinde.* Suâ sorte contentus, *content with his lot.*

N B *But* Dignus, indignus, *and* contentus, *may instead of the ablative case, have the Infinitive mood of a Verb: as,* Laudari dignus, *Worthy to be praised.* Contentus in pace vivere, *content to live in peace.*

3. *Nouns adjectives of the Comparative de-*

gree, having Then or By after them do cauſe the word following to bee the Ablative caſe: as, Frigidior glacie; *more cold than ice.* Doctior multo; *better learned by a great deal.* Uno pede altior; *higher by a foot.*

3. *Adjectives govern an ablative caſe ſignifiing the Cauſe, or the Inſtrument, or the manner of doing: as*; Deteriores omnes ſomus licentiâ; *Wee are all the worſe by liberty.* percuſſit eum gladio; *hee ſtruck him with a ſword.* Mirâ celeritate rem peregit; *hee performed the buſineſſe with wonderfull ſpeedineſs.*

The Rules of Pronouns.

1. THeſe *Genitive caſes of the primitives*, Mei; tui, ſui, noſtri *and* veſtri, *are uſed; when ſuffering or paſſion is ſignified: as*, pars tui; *part of thee* Amor mei; *the love of mee. But when poſſeſſion is ſignified*, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter *and* veſter *bee uſed: as*, Ars tua; *thy art.* Imago tua; *thy image.*

2. *Theſe* Genitive *caſes*, Noſtrûm *and* veſtrum, *bee uſed after diſtributives, partitives, Comparatives and Superlatives: as*, Nemo veſtrûm, *none of you*: aliquis noſtrum, *ſom of us.* Major veſtrum, *the bigger of you*: maximus natu noſtrum, *the eldeſt of us.*

The Rules of Verbs.

¶ Verbs governing a Nominative Caſe.

1. VErbs *ſubſtantives as*, Sum, forem, fio, exiſto, naſcor: *Verbs paſſive of calling*: *as*, Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor: *and verbs of geſture will have a Nominative*

native case after them, as well as before them: as, Fama est malum; *Fame is an evil thing.* Malus cultura fit bonus; *an evil person by due ordering or governance is made good.* Crœsus vocatur dives; *Crœsus is called rich.* Petrus incedit claudus; *Peter goe's lame.* Dormit securus; *hee sleep's void of care.*

¶ Verbs governing a Genitive Case.

1. THis *Verb* Sum, *signifiing possession, owing, or pertaining, to a thing as a token, property, or duty, requireth a* Genitive *case: as,* Hæc vestis est patris; *This Garment is my fathers.* Insipientis est dicere, non putâram; *It is the property of a fool to say, I had not thought.* Adolescentis est majores natu revereri; *it is the duty of a young man to reverence his elders. But if these* Nominatives, Meum, suum, iuum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum, *and such like are excepted; as,* humanum est errare; belluinum vero in errore perseverare: *It is humane frailty to commit an error; but it is brutish to persevere in error.*

2. *Verbs that signifie esteem or regard still have a* Genitive *case: as,* Parvi penditur probitas; *Honesty is regarded little worth.* Plurimi passim fit pecunia; *Money is every where much regarded.*

3. *Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, or absolving, will have a* Genitive *case, of the crime or punishment, with an accusative case of the person: as,* Qui alterum incusat probri, ipsum se intueri oportet; *It behoveth him to look to himself, who accuseth another of dishonesty.* Admonuit me errati; *hee warned me of a mistake.*

4. Satago, misereor, misereſco *require a* Genitive *case: as,* Rerum suarum satagit; *Hee is busie about his own matters.*

5. Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, *and* memini, *will have a genitive or an accuſative caſe*: *at*, Datæ fidei reminiſcitur; *He remembreth his promiſe.* proprium eſt ſtultorum aliorum vitia cernere, obliviſci ſuorum; *It is the property of fools to ſee other mens faults, and to forget their own.* Memini tui *vel* te; *I remember thee.* Memini de te, *I ſpeak of thee.*

Verbs governing a Dative Caſe.

1. ALl *Verbs put Accuſitively; that is to ſay, with thoſe tokens* To *or* For *after them, will have a* Dative *Caſe: as,* Non omnibus Dormio; *I ſleep not to all men.* Huic habeo, non tibi; *I have it for this man, and not for thee.*

2. *Verbs that ſignifie* (1) *to profit or to diſprofit:* (2) *to compare:* (3.) *to give or reſtore:* (4) *to promiſe or to pay: or reſiſt:* (5) *to command or ſhew;* (6) *to truſt;* (7) *to obey or reſiſt;* (8) *to threaten or to be angry with, require a* Dative *caſe: as,* Bonis nocet, qui parcit malis; *He hurts the good who ſpares the bad;* Parvis componere magna; *To compare great things with ſmall* Fortuna multis nimium dedit, nulli ſatis; *Fortune hath given too much to many, to none enough.* Hoc tibi promitto; I *promiſe you this.* Æs alienum mihi numeravit, *Hee paid unto me the debt.* Imperat aut ſervit collecta pecunia cuique; *Mony gathered together commandeth or ſerveth every body.* Mulieri ne credas; *Believe not a woman.* Semper obtemperat pius filius patri; *A dutifull Son alwayes obeyeth his father.* Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat; *Fortune reſiſteth ſlothfull prayers.* Utrique mortem minatus eſt; *Hee threatned death to them both.* Adoleſcenti ſuccenſet; *Hee is angry with the young man.*

3. Sum, *with his compounds, as,* Adſum, abſum, præſum

præſum, deſum, (*except* poſſum) *require a Dative caſe*; *as*, Sum tibi naturâ pater; *I am father to thee by nature*. Multa petentibus deſunt multa; *Many things are wanting to them that require many things*.

4. Sum *and* Supperit, *being put for* habeo *will have a Dative caſe*; *as*, Eſt mihi mater; *i. e.*, habeo matrem; I *have a mother*. Pauper non eſt cui rerum ſupperit uſus; *Hee is not a poor man, who hath the uſe of things*.

5. Sum, *and other verbs have often times a double Dative caſe*; *as*, Sum tibi præſidio; *I am to thee a ſafegard*. Rex pius eſt Reipublicæ ornamento; *A godly King is an ornament to the Commonwealth* Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis; *You eſteem this a commendation to you*.

6. *Verbs compounds with* Saris, bene, *and* male; *and many Verbs compounded with theſe Prepoſitions*, Præ.ad,con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob,in, *and* inter, *will have a Dative caſe*; Benefecit multis, malefecit nulli; *Hee hath done good to many, he hath done hurt to none*. Ille huic negotio præfuit; *Hee was chief in this buſineſs. But* præeo, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, prævertor, *will have an Accuſative caſe*.

Verbs governing an Accuſative Caſe.

1. *VErbs tranſitives, (that is to ſay whoſe action paſſeth into another thing) will have after them an Accuſative caſe, of the* Doer or ſufferer; *as*, uſus promptos facit; *Uſe makes men ready*. Creſcentem ſequitur cura pecuniam; *Care follows money encreaſing*.

2. *Certain Verbs intranſitive, of an abſolute ſignification, admit after them an Accuſative and ſomtime an Ablative of their own, or a near ſignification: as*, Endymionis ſomnum dormis; *Thou*

ſleepeſt

ſleepeſt the ſleep of Endymion. Longam ire viam; *to goe a long way.* Morte obiit repentina; *Hee died a ſudden death.*

3. *Verbs of aſking, teaching, and arraying, will have two accuſative caſes; One of the Perſon, and another of the thing; as,* Frugalitatem & temperantiam multos docuit penuria; *Poverty hath taught many thriftineſs and temperance:* Ter Induit ſe calceos quos prius exuerat; *Hee put on his ſhoos, which hee had put of before.*

¶ Verbs governing an Ablative Caſe.

1. ALl *Verbs require an ablative caſe, ſignifying the inſtrument wherewith any thing is don. (put with this ſign With before it) or the cauſ, or the manner of doing; as,* Gladio eum vulneravit, *Hee wounded him with a ſword.* Tacuit metu, *Hee held his peace for fear.* Summâ eloquentia cauſam egit, *Hee pleaded the cauſe with great eloquence.*

2. *The word of price is put after Verbs in the ablative caſe: as,* vendidi auro I *ſold for gold:* Emptus ſum argento, *I am bought for ſilver. Except theſe Genitives, when they bee put alone without Subſtantives;* tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quntilibet, quntiquque *: as,* quanti mercatus es hunc equum? *For how much have you bought this horſ?* Certè pluris quam vellem: *Truly for more then I was willing to give. But when they have Subſtantives, they are put in the ablative caſe: as,* minori Pretio vendidi quam emi. *I ſold for a leſs price then I bought.*

3. *Verbs of plenty, or want, filling, emptying, loading and unloading will have an ablative caſe; as,* Opibus abundas. *Thou doſt abound in riches.* Caret virtute, *Thou wanteſt virtue.*

4. Fungor

4. Fungor, fruor, potior, utor, gaudeo, vescor, nitor, dignor, Prosequor, muto, munero, communico officio, supersedeo, *and such like, require an ablative case; as,* Virtute decet, non sanguine niti, *It becometh us to trust to Virtue, not to blood* Utere virtute, *use virtue.* Nè malis gaudeas alienis. *Rejoyce not in other men's evils.* Vescor carnibus *I eat flesh.*

5. *Verbs that signifie receiving, distance, or taking away, will have an ablative case with* à. ab, ex or de; *as,* Accepi literas a Petro, *Hee received letters from Peter,* Audivit ex multis, *Hee heard it of many; and this ablative, after Verbs of taking away or distance may bee turned into the* Dative; *as,* Eripuit illi vitam, *Hee took away his life.*

6. *Verbs of comparing or exceeding may have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding; as,* Præfero hunc multis gradibus, *I prefer this man by many degrees.* Paulo intervallo illū superat, *Hee is beyond the other but a little space.*

7. *A* Noun, *or Pronoun substantive, joyned with a Participle expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may bee governed, it shall bee put in the ablative case absolute; as,* Rege veniente hostes fugerunt; *The king coming the enemies fled.* Me duce vinces, *I being Captain thou shalt overcom. And it may be resolved by any of these words,* dum, cum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam; *as* Rege veniente, *id est,* dum venerit Rex; Me duce, *id est,* Si ego dux fuero.

¶ Constructions of Verbs Passives.

A *Verb Passive will have after him an ablative case with a Prepositon, or somtime a* Dative *of the Doer as,* Virgilius legitur a me, *Virgil is read*

read of me; Tibi fama petatur; *Let fame be ſought of you.*

2. *Theſe neuter paſſives*; Vapulo, venco, liceo, exulo, fio, *ſignifying paſſively, follow the rule of paſsives; that is to ſay, they will have an ablative caſe with a Prepoſition; as*, A Præceptore vapulabis; *Thou ſhalt be beaten of thy maſter.* A conviviis exulat Philoſophia, *Philoſophy is baniſhed from banquets.*

The Rule of the Infinitive Mood.

VErbs *of the Infinitive mood are ſet after Verbs or Adjectives*; *as*, Vis fieri dives, Pontice? nil cupias; *Ponticus, wouldeſt thou be made rich, thou muſt deſire nothing.* Dignus amari; *worthy to be loved.*

N. B. *The former verb is ſometimes concealed by the Figure* Ellipſis; *as*, Hæccine fieri flagitia? ſubaudi, decet, vel oportet; *Ought ſuch villanies to be committed? Sometimes by* Enallage; *as*, Agere gratias, pro agebat; *He gave thanks.*

The Rule of Gerunds.

1. GErunds *and Supines will have ſuch caſe as the* Verbs *they com of*; *as*, Vir docendi ſtudioſus, *A man deſirous to teach* Utendum eſt ætate, *We muſt uſe time.* Veni auditum concionem, *I came to hear a ſermon.*

2. *Gerunds in* Di, *are ſet after certain ſubſtantives and adjectives, like as the genitive caſe, as*, Nunc non eſt narrandi locus, *Now there is no place of telling.* Amor ſceleratus habendi, *The wicked love of having.* Certus eundi, *Certain of going.* Peritus jaculandi

landi, *Skilfull in darting. But ſomtime the Infinitive mood is put for the Gerund in* Di; *as*, Peritus medicari, *for* medicandi, *Skilful in healing, or ſurgery.*

3. *The Gerund in* Do *is uſed with one of theſe Prepoſitions*, à, ab abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro, *as*, Ignavi à diſcendo cito deterrentur, *Idle boyes are quickly frighted from learning. But ſometimes they are uſed without a Prepoſition; as*, Scribendo diſces ſcribere, *by writing thou ſhalt learn to write.*

4. *The Gerund in* dum *is uſed after one of theſe Prepoſitions*, Inter, ante, ad, ob, propter, *as*, Inter cœnandum hilares eſte, *Be merry at Supper. But the Engliſh* Muſt *or* Ought (*ſignifying neceſſity*) *may be put in the Gerund in* Dum *with the Verb* eſt, *as*, Abeundum eſt mihi, I *muſt go hence.* Orandum eſt, ut mens ſit ſana in corpore ſano, *Wee ought to pray, that there may bee a ſound mind in a ſound body.*

5. *Somtimes Gerunds are turned into Participles in* dus, *which agree with the Subſtantive following them: as*, Deus in faciendo homine, ſimilitudinem ſuam ſecutus eſt, *God in making man followed his own image.*

The Rules of Supines.

1. *The firſt Supine ſignifies actively, and is put after verbs and participles that ſignifie moving to a place, as*, Cor te is perditum? *Why goeſt thou about to deſtroy thy ſelf?*

2. *The latter Supine ſignifies paſſively, and follows Nouns adjectives, as*, Factu facile. *Eaſie to be done.* Turpe dictu, *Unfit to be ſpoken.*

The

The Construction of Time, Space, and Place.

¶ The Rule of Time.

NOuns *that betoken part of Time bee commonly put in the Ablative case as,* Nocte vigilas, Luce dormis; *Thou wakest by night, and sleepest by day. But* Nouns *that betoken continual term of Time, without ceasing or intermission, bee commonly used in the Accusative case; as,* Hyemem totam stertis, *thou sleepest the whole winter.*

¶ The Rule of Space, or distance of Place.

NOuns *that betoken Space between place and place be commonly put in the Accusative case: as,* Pedem hinc nè decesseris, *Go not thou a foot from this place.*

¶ The Rule of Places.

1. NOuns *Appellatives, and Names of great places, are used with a Prepositon, if they follow a* Verb *that signifieth an action in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place; as,* Vivo in Anglia, *I live in England* Veni per Galliam in Italiam, *I came by France into Italy.* Proficiscor ex urbe, *I go out of the City.*

2. *The proper name of a place being of the first or second Declension, and the singular Number, shall bee put in the Genitve case; as,* Vixit Londini, *Hee lived at London.* Studuit Oxoniæ, *Hee studied at Oxford. So likewise* Humi, domi, militiæ, belli,

are

are uſed; as, Procumbit humi bos, *The ox fal's on the ground.*

3. *But if the proper name of a place bee of the third Declenſion, or plurall Number, it ſhall bee put in the* Dative *or Ablative caſe as,* Militavit Carthagini, vel Carthagine: *Hee was a ſouldier at Carthage.* Athenis natus eſt, *Hee was born at Athens. So are the common* Nouns Ruri *or* Rure *uſed; as,* Ruri or rure educatus eſt, *Hee was brought up in the Countrey.*

4. *Proper* Names *are put in the Accuſative caſe, if they follow* Verbs *that ſignifie motion to a* Place; *as,* Eo Londinum ad merces emendas; *I goe to London to buy wares.* Conceſſi Cantabrigiam ad capiendum ingenii cultum, *I went to Cambridg to get learning. So are* Rus *and* domus *uſed; as,* Ego rus ibo, *I will go into the Countrey.* Ite domum *Goe yee home.*

5. *Proper* Names *are put in the Ablative caſe, if the* Verb *ſignifie motion from or by a place; as,* Diſceſſit Londino, *Hee departed from London.* Profectus eſt Londino, *(vel* per Londinum*)* Cantabrigiam. *Hee went by London to Cambridg.* Domus *and* rus *bee likewiſe ſo uſed; as,* Abiit Domo; *Hee went from home.* Reverſus eſt, ruri. *Hee returned out of the* Countrey.

ℭ The Conſtruction of Verbs Impersonale.

1. INtereſt, refert, *and* eſt *for* intereſt, *require a* Genitive *Caſe of all Caſuall words, except* meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ *and* cujâ; *as,* Intereſt omnium recte agere; *It concernes all men to do rightly*

Mea

Mea parvi, Joannis vero multum refert, *It concern me little, but John very much.*

2. *Som Impersonals require a* Dative *case, as,* Libet, licet, placet, displicet, *and the like; as,* peccare nemini licet, *It is lawfull for no man to sin.*

3. *Som will have an Accusative case only, as,* Juvat, decet, delectat, oportet, *as,* Uxorem ædes curare decet, *It becometh a wife to look after the hous.*

4. *Some an accusative with a Preposition, as,* Attinet, pertinet, spectat, *as,* Spectat ad omnes bene vivere, *It belongs to all men to live well.*

5. *Som will have an Accusative with a Genitive, as,* Pœnitet, tædet, miseret, pudet, piget, *as,* Petrum peccati pœnitet, *It repents Peter of his sin.* Me civitatis tædet, *I am weary of the City.*

6. *A Verb Impersonal of the Passive voice hath like Case as other verbs passives have, as,* ab hostibus constanter pugnatur, *The enemies fight continually. Yet many times the Case is not expressed, but understood, as,* Maxima vi certatur, subaudi, ab illis, *They contend with great strength.*

The Construction of Participles.

1. *Participles govern such Cases as the Verbs they come of, as,* Fruiturus amicis, *Like to enjoy his friends.* Tendens ad sidera palmas, *Holding up his hands towards Heaven.*

2. *Participles when they be changed into Nouns, will have a Genitive Case, as,* Fugitans litium, *Shunning contention.* Cupientissimus tui, *Most desirous of thee.*

3. Exosus

3. Exosus, perosus, *and* pertæsus, *when they signifie actively, require an Accusative case: passively, a Dative: as*, Exosus sævitiam, *Hating cruelty*. Exosus Deo & sanctis, *Hated of God and good men.*

4. Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, *will have an Ablative Case: as*, Bona, bonis prognata parentibus; *A good woman, born of good parents.*

¶ The Construction of Adverbs.

1. EN *and* ecce, *being Adverbs of* Shewing, *govern a Nominative case, seldome an Accusative: But being Adverbs of* Upbraiding, *an Accusative only: as*, En Priamus; *Behold Priamus!* En habitum; *See his garb.*

2. *Certain Adverbs of quantity, time, and place, will have a Genitive case: as*, Abunde fabularum audivimus; *Wee have heard abundance of tales.* Affatim pecuniæ; *Money enough.* Tunc temporis; *That time.* Quò terrarum abiit? *Whither is he gone?*

3. *Adverbs derived of Nouns that govern a Dative case, govern likewise the same case: as*, Venit obviàm illi. *He came to meet him.* Canit similiter huic; *He sing's like him.* Sibi inutiliter vivit; *Hee live's unprofitably to himself. These Datives be used adverbially: as*, Tempori, luci, vesperi: *as*, Tempori surgendum, *We must rise betime.* Vesperi cubandum, *We must go to bed at even.* Luci laborandum, *We must labour by day.*

4. *Certain Adverbs will have an Accusative case of the preposition that they come of; as*, Propiùs urbem; *Neerer the city.* Proximè Hispaniam, *Next to Spain.*

5. *Prepositions set without a Case, or else*

forming the degrees of Comparison be changed into adverbs.

Of adverbs which govern moods, see the Latine Syntax.

¶ The Construction of Conjunctions.

1. *Conjunctions Copulatives and disjunctives, with these four,* quam, nisi, præterquam, aa, *do commonly couple like cases in Nouns, and like moods and tenses in Verbs: as,* Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales: *Xenophon and Plato were equals.* Petrus & Ioannes precabantur & docebant in templo; *Peter and John did pray and preach in the Temple.*

2. *Sometimes they join divers cases, and divers Tenses, as* Vixi Romæ & Venetiis; *I liv'd at Rome and Venice.* Tibi gratias ago, agamque dum vivo; *I give you thanks, and I will give you thanks whilst I live.*

3. Cum, tum, *and* tum *doubled, couple like Cases; as,* Amplectitur cum eruditos omnes, tum imprimis Marcellum; *He embraceth all learned men, but especially Marcellus.* Odit tum literas, tum virtutem, *He hateth both learning and vertue.*

¶ Of Prepositions.

1. *Sometime a Preposition is not expressed, but understood, and the Casual word nevertheless put in the ablative case; as,* Habeo te loco parentis, *i. e.* in loco; *I esteem you instead of a father.*

2. *A Verb compounded with a Preposition, sometimes requires the case of the preposition that it is compounded withall; as,* Prætereo te insalutatum; *I pass by thee unsaluted.* Decedo magistratu, *I go out of my office.*

Of

Of Interjections.

1. O *An Interjection of Exclamation, requires a Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative case: as,* ô festus dies! *ô gladsome day!* ô fortunatos agricolas! *ô happy husbandmen!* ô formose puer! *ô fair boy.*

2. Hei *and* Væ, *a* Dative; *as,* Væ tibi, *Wo to thee.*

3. Prô, proh, ah *and* vah, *an accusative, and a Vocative: as,* Prô fidem! *ô the faith!*

4. Hem *and* Apage *an accusative: as,* hem astutias! *Fie upon craft.* Apage istiusmodi salutem: *Away with such complements.*

5. Heu, *a Nominative, Dative, and Accusative:* Heu pietas! *Alas the godlineß!* Heu stirpem invisam! *Oh the hated stock!* heu misero mihi! *alas for me poor man.*

6. *Interjections are often put absolutely without a Case: as* Quæ (malum!) Dementia? *What madneß is this, with a mischief. And sometimes they are understood: as,* Facinus indignum! *for,* ô facinus indignum *ô the base prank!*

A Brief Explanation of the Rules in *Propria quæ Maribus*, and *Quæ Genus*, concerning *Nouns*, and of *As in Præſenti*, concerning *Verbs*: The *Declining* and *Conjugating* whereof, the young Scholar may learn in the *INDEX* following, where every word comprehended in thoſe Rules is Alphabetically ſet down.

N. B. THE Rudiments *teach you, that a word of the Maſculine Gender is declined with this Article* Hic, *the Feminine with* Hæc, *the Neuter with* Hoc: *as*, Hic Vir, Hæc Mulier, Hoc Regnum: *But they give you not the reaſon, why it is of this or that Gender, but leave you to the Rules at* Propria quæ maribus, &c. *The Uſe whereof is, to teach you to know what Gender a Noun is of, and the reaſon why it is ſo, and not otherwiſe.*

THe *Rules at* As in Præſenti, &c. *ſerve to tell you the Preterperfect Tenſes, and the Supines of Verbs, which muſt be declined according to the Examples of the* Four Conjugations *in the* Rudiments.

And as you learn in the Rudiments, *that there be two ſorts of Nouns*, viz. Subſtantive, *and* Adjective

jectives: *so, according to the same method,* I. *You have Rules for* Substantives, *beginning at* Propria quæ maribus, *&c.* II. *For* Adjectives, *beginning at* Adjectiva unam, *&c.*

Again, as in the Rudiments, a Noun substantive is either Proper, *or* Common: *so* I. *you have Rules for Proper Names, beginning at* Propria quæ maribus, *&c.* II. *For Common, beginning at* Apellativa arborum.

Proper names are either { *Masculine, or Feminine.*

¶ *Propria quæ maribus, &c.* that is,

Proper Names that belong to the male-kind, are of the masculine Gender: and they are of Five *sorts.* I. *the names of Heathenish Gods; as,* Mars, Bacchus, Apollo. II. *of Men, as,* Cato, Virgilius. III. *of Rivers: as,* Tibris, Orontes. IV. *of Months: as,* October. V. *of Winds: as,* Libs, Notus, Auster.

¶ *Propria fœmineum, &c.* that is,

Proper Names, which belong to the Female-kind are of the Feminine Gender: and they are of Five *sorts.* I. *of Heathenish Goddesses: as,* Iuno, Venus. II. *of Women: as,* Anna, Philotis. III. *of Cities: as,* Elis, Opus. IV. *of Countries: as,* Græcia, Persis. V. *of Islands: as,* Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.

Some names of Cities are excepted, as Agragas, *masc.* Argos, Tybur, Prænestе, *neut. and* Anxur, *both masc. and neut.*

¶ *Appellativa arborum, &c.* that is,

The Common names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender, as Alnus, cupressus, cedrus. Except pinus

pinus *and* Oleaſter, *of the Maſc. and* ſiler, ſuber, thus, robur *and* acer *of the Neut.*

¶ *Sunt etiam volucrum, &c.* that is,

The Common Names of 1 *Birds*: 2 *wild Beaſts*: 3 *and Fiſhes are of the Epicene Gender, as* Paſſer, hirundo, tigris, vulpes, oſtrea, cetus.

¶ *Omne quod exit in* um. *&c:* that is,

All Nouns that end in um, *whether Greek or Latine, proper or common, and a Noun undeclined, are of the Neuter Gender*: *as* Londinum, Eboracum, regnum, *except proper names of Women, according to the Rule of* Deſpauterius.

Um *neutrum ponas, hominum ſi propria tollas.*

N. B. *The Genders of Nouns are better known by the Genitive caſe, according to the Three* Special Rules.

There be Three Special Rules, thus diſtinguiſhed.

I. Prima non creſcit omninò; *that is, The firſt doth not encreaſe at all.*

II. Secunda creſcit acutè, *that is, The ſecond encreaſes Long.*

III. Tertia creſcit graviter, *that is, The third encreaſeth Short.*

I. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen non creſcens, &c.* that is,

A *Noun that doth not encreaſe in the Genitive caſe, is of the Feminine Gender, as,* Caro carnis, nubes nubis, capra capræ.

N. B. Non crescere in Genitivo, est, pares habere syllabas in Nominativo ac in Genitivo, *i. e. Not to encrease, is to have like Syllables in the Nominative and the Genitive; as,* caro carnis.

Crescere est plures habere syllabas in Genitivo quam in Nominativo: *i. e. To encrease, is to have more Syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative : as,* pietas, pietatis.

¶ *Masculà Nomina in* a, &c. *i. e.*

1. *Nouns in* a *signifying the Offices of men, are excepted from the first Special Rule, though they do not encrease, and are Masculine : as,* Scriba, asseda, &c.

2. *Nouns ending in* a, *which are derived of* Greek *nouns of the first Declension, ending in* as, *or* es : *as* Satrapas, satrapa; athletes, athleta.

3. *Likewise these words, not encreasing, are of the masculine gender : as,* Verres, natalis, aqualis, *words compounded of* As, *as* centussis, lienis, orbis, &c.

4. *Words ending in* er, *in* os, *and* us, *not encreasing, are of the Masculine gender : as* Venter, logos, annus, *Except* Mater, humus, domus, colus, ficus, acus, porticus, socrus, nurus, manus, idus, anus, vannus; *&* Greek *words, which change* os *in* Greek, *into* us *in* Latine, *as* papyrus, antidotus, &c.

¶ *Neutrum nomen in* e, &c. *i. e.*

Nouns that end in e, *making* is *in the Genitive case. Nouns that end in* on *or* um, *not increasing, as* Mare, rete, barbiton, ovum; *likewise* Hippomanes, caco-

cacoethes, virus, pelagus, *are of the neuter Gender. But* Vulgus *is of the Maſculine and Neuter.*

¶ *Incerti generis*, &c.

Theſe words not encreaſing, are of the doubtfull Gender: as Talpa, dama, canalis, &c.

¶ *Compoſitum à Verbo*, &c. *i. e.*

A Noun ending in a, *compounded of a Verb, not increaſing, is of the common of two: as* Grajugena, agricola, advena; *and ſo likewiſe* Senex, auriga, &c.

II. Special Rule,

¶ *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi Syllaba acuta ſonat*, &c. *i. e.*

A Noun, whoſe laſt Syllable but one increaſeth long in the Genitive caſe, is of the Feminine Gender.

N. B. Acutè creſcere, eſt penultimam acúere, vel elevare, vel attollere in pronunciando: *i. e. To encreaſe long, is to lift up the laſt ſyllable but one in pronouncing, or to pronounce it ſhort, as* virtus virtutis; pietas, pietatis.

¶ *Maſcula dicuntur monoſyllaba*, &c. *i. e.*

1. *Theſe Nouns of one ſyllable, encreaſing long, are of the maſculine Gender; as* Sal, Sol, &c.

2. *Nouns of many ſyllables, ending in* n; *as* Acarnan, lichen, delphin.

3. *Nouns ending in* o, *ſignifying a body, as* leo, curculio; *and likewiſe* senio, ternio, ſermo.

4. *Nouns*

4. *Nouns ending in* er, or, *and* os, *encreasing long, as* Crater, conditor, heros.

So torrens, *&c. many ending in* dens: *as* bidens, *ſo all other nouns in that Rule, except* Syren, mulier, ſoror, uxor, *which are of the feminine Gender. But* mulier *belongs to the Third Special Rule, becauſe it encreaſes ſhort.*

¶ *Sunt neutralia & hæc monoſyllaba, &c.* that is,

Theſe nouns encreaſing long are of the neuter gender: as mel, fel, &c.—*and nouns of more ſyllables, which end in* al *and* ar; *as* capital, laquear. Halec *is of the feminine and neut. in the ſingular number, and of the feminine only in the Plural.*

¶ *Sunt dubia hæc Python, &c.* that is,

Theſe nouns encreaſing long, are of the doubtfull gender: Python, Scrobs, *&c.*

¶ *Sunt dubia hæc Python, &c.* that is,

Theſe nouns, encreaſing long, are of the Commum of of two genders: as parens, &c.

III. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi*
Sit Gravis, &c. that is,

A Noun, *whoſe laſt ſyllable but one encreaſeth ſhort in the Genitive, is of the maſculine Gender.*

N. B. Creſcere graviter, eſt deprimere penultimam in pronunciando. *i. e. To encreaſe ſhort (or flat) is, to preſs down the laſt ſyllable ſave One in pronouncing:* as Sanguis, Sanguinis.

¶ *Fa-*

¶ *Fœminei generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon*, &c. that is,

Nouns of more than two ſyllables ending in do, *making* dinis *in the Genitive caſe, and in* go, *making* ginis *encreaſing ſhort, are of the fem. gender; as* dulcedo—dinis, compago—ginis, *ſo likewiſe* virgo, &c.

2. Greek *words which end in* as, *or* is, *as* Lampas, iaſpis: *ſo* caſſis, cuſpis, pecus, udis: fortex, &c.

Iungenda his mulier, *propria ſi claſſe locabis.*

¶ *Eſt neutrale genus*, &c. that is,

Nouns ſignifying a thing without life, encreaſing ſhort, and ending either in a, en, ar, ur, us, *or* put, *are the neuter gender, as* Problema, omen, jubar, jecur, onus, occiput; *yet* pecten *and* furfur, *are maſculines.*

So, likewiſe cadaver, *and the reſt in that Rule.*

¶ *Sunt dubii generis*, &c. that is,

Theſe Nouns, encreaſing ſhort, are of the doubtfull gender, as cardo, &c.

¶ *Communis generis ſunt iſta*, &c. that is,

Theſe Nouns encreaſing ſhort, are of the Commune of two: as vigil, pugil, &c.

Rules for Adjectives.

Adjectiva unam, &c. that is,

ADjectives *that have but one Termination, are of all three Genders; as,* hic, hæc, & hoc Felix, audax.

¶ *Su*

¶ *Sub gemina ſi voce cadant*, &c, *i.e.*

If adjectives, have two terminations, the firſt termination is the Common of two; the ſecond, the neuter; as, Hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.

¶ *At ſi tres variant voces*, &c. *i. e.*

If an adjective have three terminations, the Firſt is the maſculine Gender, the Second, the feminine, the Third, the neuter, as, bonus, na, num.

¶ *At ſunt quæ flexu*, &c. *i. e.*

There are words, which are adjectives by nature and uſe, and yet are declined like Subſtantives with two articles, as, pauper, puber, *&c. though ſome of them are found in the neuter Gender.*

¶ *Hæc prporium quendam*, &c. *i.e.*

Theſe adjectives have a peculiar manner of declining differing from the common form. as campeſter, volucer, *&c.* ——— *See them ſeverally in the* Index.

Quæ Genus explained.

¶ *Quæ genus aut flexum*, &c. *i. e.*

Eteroclits [*i. e. words of another manner of declining, or words declined otherwise than the ordinary manner*] *are of three sorts.*

I. Variantia genus, aut flexum *i. e. Such as varie their Gender, or Declenſion.*

II. Defectiva, *i. e. Such as want ſome Caſe or Number.*

III. Redundantia, *i. e. Such as abound, or have overmuch.*

I. VARIANTIA GENUS

¶ *Hæc genus ac partim* &c. *i. e.*

Theſe two words Pergamus *and* Supellex *are feminine ſingular, neuter plural.*

¶ *Dat prior his numerus* &c. *i. e.*

Theſe words, Raſtrum, frænum, filum, *and* capiſtrum, *are of the Neut. gender in the ſingular Numb. and Maſc. and neut. plural.*

But Cœlum *and* Argos *are neut. in the ſingular, maſculine only in the plural.*

Nun-

Nundinum, epulum, *and* Balneum, *are neuters in the ſing. numb. feminines only in the plural: but Juvenal hath* Balnea.

Hæc maribus dantur, &c. that is,

Theſe Nouns are maſculines ſingular, neuters plural, as Mænalus, Dindymus, Ilmarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tænarus, Maſſicus, Gargarus.

But Sibilus, locus, jocus, *and* Avernus, *are maſculines in the ſingular, maſculines and neuters in the plural.*

II. DEFECTIVA.

¶ *Quæ nullum variant caſum, &c.* that is,

Theſe words are Aptotes, *which vary or change no caſe; as* fas, nil, nihil, inſtar, *alſo many ending in* u *or* i, *as* cornu, genu, gummi, frugi; *ſo likewiſe* Tempe *of the plural numb. undeclined: ſo* tot *and* quot, *and all numbers from three to an hundred, as* quatuor, quinque, ſex, *&c.*

¶ *Eſtque Monoptoton, &c.* that is,

Theſe words are Monoptotes, *which have but one caſe onely: as* noctu, natu, juſſu, injuſſu, aſtu, permiſſu *But* aſtus *is read in the plur. and* inficias *only in the Accuſative caſe plural.*

¶ *Sunt Diptota, &c.* that is,

Theſe words are Diptotes, *which are declined with two caſes only: as* fors, forte, ſpontis ſponte, plus pluris, repetundarum repetundis, jugeris jugere, verberis verbere, ſuppetiæ ſuppetias, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete: *Whereof four have the plural*

plural number in all caſes, viz. Verberis, vicem, plus, *and* jugere.

¶ *Tres quibus inflectis caſus, &c.* that is, *Theſe words are* Triptotes, *which are declined in three like caſes only: as* Precis, precem, prece; opis, opem ope. *But* frugis *and* ditionis *ſeem to want the nom. caſe.* Vis *wants onely the Dative caſe ſing. But all have the plur. Num. whole.*

¶ *Quæ referunt, &c.* that is,

Theſe Nouns want the Vocative caſe: viz. 1. *Relatives, as* qui. 2. *Interrogatives: as* ecquis? 3. *Diſtributies: as* nullus, neuter, omnis: 4. *Indefinites, as* quilibet, alter: 5. *All Pronouns, except four,* noſter, noſtras, meus, *and* tu.

¶ *Propria cunctia notes, &c.* that is,

All proper names (becauſe they ſignifie but one, and no more) want the plural number: as Mars, Cato, &c. *and other things more comprehended in this diſtich, viz.*

1. Propria. 2 Virtutes. 3 Artes. 4 Penſa. 5 Uda. 6 Figuræ.
7 Morbi. 8 Herbæ. 9. Vitia. 10 Ætates. 11. Frumenta. 12. Metalla.

as 1 Guilielmus, Thomas: 2 Prudentia, juſtitia: 3 Grammatica, Logica. 4. Piper, ſaccharum. 5. Aromatica. 6 Metaphora, Synecdoche. 7 Cephalalgia. podagia. 8 Amaranthus, amaracus. 9 Deſidia, avaritia. 10 juventus, ſenectus. 11 triticum. 12 aurum, ferrum.

¶ *Hordea*

¶ *Hordea, farra, forum.* &c. *i. e.*

These words of the neuter gender, have three like cases in the plural Numb. viz. *Nom. Accus. and Voc. as* Hordeum, far, forum. *&c.*

Hordea, farra, forum, mel, mulsum, defruta, thusque,
Ius, mare, rus, vinumque, os—oris dans genitivo,
Tres tantùm similes voces pluralia servant.

¶ *Hesperus & vesper* &c. *i. e.*

These Masculine sing. want the plural: viz. Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, sanguis, æther, nemo.

¶ *Singula fœminei generis* &c. *i. e.*

These feminines singular want the plural, as pubes, salus, talio, indoles *&c.*

But soboles *and* labes, *and all the words of the fifth Declension have three like cases in the plural, viz. the Nom. acc. voc. Except* res, species, facies, acies *and* dies, *which have the plural whole.*

¶ *Nec licet his neutris* &c. *i. e.*

These Neuters sing. want the plural, as Delicium, senium *&c.*

¶ *Masculæ sunt tantùm* &c *i. e.*

These Masculines want the singular number, as Manes, majores *&c.*

¶ *Hæc sunt fœminei generis* &c. *i. e.*

These feminines want the singular Number, as Exuviæ, phaleræ *&c.*

¶ *Rarius*

¶ *Rarius hæc primo* &c. *i. e.*

These Neuters want the singular Number : *as*, Mœnia, teſqua, *&c.*

III. Redundantia.

¶ *Hæc quaſi luxuriant* &c. *i. e.*

These words have divers Terminations, Declining, and Gender : *as* clypeus, clypeum, *&c.*

¶ *Sed tibi præterea* &c. *i. e.*

Certain Greek *words from their accuſative caſe create a new nominative* : *as*

Panther—ēris : *Acc.* Panthēra : *Nom.* Panthēra, æ.
Crater—ēris : *Acc.* cratēra : *Nom.* cratera, æ.
Caſſis—ĭdis : *Acc.* caſsĭda : *Nom.* caſsĭda, æ.
Æther—eris : *Acc.* æthera : *Nom.* æthera, æ.

¶ *Vertitur his rectius* &c. *i. e.*

These words varie the termination of the Nominative caſe, but keep the ſame ſignification and gender : *as* Gibbus, i, *and* gibber———eris, *maſculine* &c.

¶ *Hæc ſimul & quarti*, &c. *i e.*

These words are of the ſecond and fourth Declenſion : *as* Laurus, i, *and* us, *&c.*

¶ *Et quæ luxuriant* &c. *i. e.*

There be many Adjectives redundant, *but eſpecially thoſe that are derived of theſe words*, Arma, jugum, &c. ——— *as af* Arma, ōrum *cometh* inermis,

mus, a, um; and *inermis, me*. Of *jugum*, *bijugus, a, um*; and *bijugis, e*; *multijugus, a, um*; and *multijugis, e*. Of *Nervus, i, enervus, a, um*; and *enervis*. Of *somnus, i, insomnus, a um*, and *insomnis, e*; and *semisomnis*; and *us, a, um*. Of *clivus, i; acclivus, a um*; and *acclivis, e, declivis, proclivis*. Of *animus, i, æquanimus*, and *æquanimis*; *exanimus*, and *exanimis*; *magnanimus*, and *is*; *pusillanimus*, and *is*, *unanimus*, and *-is*. Of *limus, i, illimus*, and *illimis*, *sublimus*, and *sublimis*. Of *frenum, i, effrenus*, and *effrenis*. Of *Cera, sincerus*. Of *bacillum, imbecillus*, vel *imbecillis*.

As *in Præsenti* Explained.

¶ *As in præsenti*, &c. that is,

VErbs of the first *Conjugation*, having the Termination *As* in the Present tense, make *-avi* in the Preterperfect tense; as, *no—nas, navi; vocito as, avi*: Except *lavo, as, avi* (not *lavavi*) *juvo, as*, *vidoc.*

¶ *Es in præsenti*, &c. that is,

Verbs of the second *Conjugation*, having *-es* in the present tense, make *-ui* in the Preterperfect tense; as *Nigreo, nigres, nigrui*; Except *jubeo, es, jussi*, &c. and all other excepted in that Rule; for which look the *Index*.

¶ *Tertia præteritum*, &c. that is,

Verbs of the third *Conjugation*, from their preterperfect tense according to the termination of the present tense; as,

Bo the termination in the present tense, makes *Bi* in the preterperfect tense; as *Lambo, bi*; except *scribo scripsi, nubo nupsi*, and *cumbo cubui*.

Co is made *ci*; as *vinco vici*; except *parco* which makes *peperci* and *parsi, dico dixi, duco duxi*.

Do *is made* di; *as* mando di. *But* ſcindo *make* ſcidi, findo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepedi, cado cecidi, cædo cecidi, cedo ceſſi, Vado vaſi, rado raſi, lædo læſi, ludo luſi, divido diviſi, trudo truſi, claudo clauſi, plaudo plauſi, rodo roſi.

Go *is made* xi; *as* jungo junxi. *But if* r *be ſet before* go, *then it is made* ſi: *as* ſpargo ſparſi. *But theſe words ending in* go *make* gi; *as* lego, legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo punxi *and* pupugi, frango fregi; pango pepigi, pango pegi, pango panxi.

Ho *is made* xi; *as* traho traxi, veho vexi.

Lo *is made* ui; *as* colo colui. *But* pſallo *and* ſallo *make* ſalli; vello velli *and* vulſi, fallo fefelli, cello ceculi, pello pepuli.

Mo *is made* ui; *as* vomo vomui. *But* emo *make* emi, como compſi, promo prompſi, demo dempſi ſumo ſumſi, premo preſſi.

No *is made* vi; *as* ſino ſivi: *except* temno tempſi, ſterno ſtravi, ſperno ſprevi, cerno crevi, gigno genui, pono poſui, cano cecini.

Po *is made* pſi; *as* ſcalpo ſcalpſi: *except* rumpo rupi, ſtrepo ſtrepui, crepo crepui.

Quo *is made* qui; *as* linquo liqui: *except* coquo coxi.

Ro *is made* vi, *as* ſero (pro planto & ſemino) ſevi, ſero (pro ordino) ſerui, verro verri & verſi, uro uſſi, gero geſſi, quæro quæſivi, tero trivi, curro cucurri.

So *makes* ſivi; *as* accerſo accerſivi, arceſſo, inceſſo, lacèſſo, ſivi, capeſſo capeſſi *and* capeſſivi, faceſſo faceſſi, viſo viſi: *but* pinſo fui.

Sco *makes* vi; *as* paſco pavi, poſco popoſci, diſco didici, quiniſco quexi.

To *is made* ti: *as* verto verti; *but* ſiſto (pro facio ſtare)

stare) *makes* stiti, mitto misi, peto petivi (*Sync.* petii) sterto stertui, meto messui.

Ecto *makes* exi; *as* flecto flexi, pecto pexi *and* pexui, necto nexi *and* nexui.

Vo *makes* vi, *as* volvo volvi, *except* vivo vixi, nexuo nexui, *and* texo texui.

Cio *makes* ci; *as* facio feci, jacio jeci, *old verb* lacio lexi, specio spexi.

Dio *makes* di: *as* fodio fodi.

Gio *makes* gi; *as* fugio fugi.

Pio *makes* pi; *as* capio cepi, *except* cupio cupivi, rapio rapui, sapio sapui *and* sapivi.

Rio *makes* ri: *as* pario peperi.

Tio *makes* tli; *as* quatio quassi.

Uo *makes* ui; *as* statuo statui, pluo plui *or* pluvi, struo struxi, fluo fluxi.

¶ *Quarta dat* is, ivi, *&c. i.e.*

VErbs of the fourth *Conjugation*, having *is* in the present tense, make *ivi* in the preterperfect tense: *as* scio, scis, scivi: *except* venio veni, cambio campsi, raucio rausi, &c.

¶ *Præteritum dat idem*, &c. *i. e.*

THe Compound Verb hath the same Preterperfect tense with the simple Verb; *as* doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

But the syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense of the simple Verb, is not doubled in the Compound: as spondeo spopondi, respondeo respondi, *not* respopondi; *except* præcurro præcucurri, excurro excucurri, repungo repupugi *and* repunxi, *and the Compounds of* Do, disco, sto, *and* posco; *as* pessundo pessundedi, dedisco dedidici, persto perstiti, deposco depoposci.

When Plico *is compounded with* sub *or a* Noun, *it*

make's avi, *as* ſupplico ſupplicavi, multiplico, avi, *But* applico, complico, replico, *and* explico *make* ui *or* avi.

Though Oleo *make* olui, *yet the compounds thereof will rather make* olevi: *but* redoleo *makes* redolui, *and* ſuboleo ſubolui,

The compounds of Pungo *make* punxi, *as* compungo, diſpungo, expungo, interpungo; *onely* repungo *makes* repupugi *and* repunxi.

The Compounds of Do, *when they are of the third conjugation, make* didi, *not* dedi, *as* addo addidi, credo credidi, *&c.— onely* abſcondo *make's* abſcondi.

The Compounds of Sto *make* ſtiti, *as* conſto, as, conſtiti, obſto, as, ſtiti, præſto, as ſtiti, &c.

¶ *Verba hæc ſimplicia*, &c. that is,

These Verbs damno, lacto &c. *if they be compounded change their firſt vowel into e, as* damno, condemno, lacto illecto, ſacro conſecro, fallo refello, arceo coerceo, tracto detrecto, fatiſcor defetiſcor, partio impertio, carpo decerpo, patro perpetro, ſcando aſcendo, deſcendo, ſpargo inſpergo, pario comperio comperi, reperio reperi, aperio aperui, operio operui.

The compounds of Paſco *keep the Preterperfect tenſe of the ſimple Verbs; as* epaſco, depaſco; *except* compeſco, ui, *and* diſpeſco, ui.

¶ *Hæc habeo, læeo*, &c that is,

These verbs compounded change the firſt vowel into i, *as* habeo inhibeo, cohibeo (*except* poſthabeo *and* antehabeo,) lateo deliteo, ſalio inſilio, deſilio, reſilio, ſtatuo conſtituo, reſtituo, cado occido, recido lædo illido, collido, pango, pegi, compingo, impingo, cano, concino, quæro inquiro, cado incido, con-

concido, tango contingo, ego indigeo, teneo contineo detineo, retineo, taceo conticeo, reticeo, sapio insipio desipio, Rapio eripio, corripio.

2. *The compounds of* Cano *make the preterperfect Tense in* ui, *as*, concino concinui.

3. *The compounds of* Placeo *change the first vowel into* i: *except* complaceo *and* perplaceo.

4. *These four compounds of* pango pegi *change not the first vowel, as*, Depango, oppango, circumpango, repango.

5. *These four compounds of* Maneo manſi, *change not the first vowel into* i, *and form their preterperfect tense in* minui, *as* præmineo præminui, emineo eminui, promineo prominui, immineo imminui *Other compounds of* maneo *keep the form of the simple verb; as* permaneo permanſi.

6. *The compounds of* Scalpo, calco, ſalto *change* a *into* u: *as* exſculpo, inculco, reſulto.

7. *The compounds of* claudo, quatio, lavo, *caſt away* a: *as* occludo, excludo; percutio, excutio; proluo, diluo.

¶ Hæc ſi componas, &c. *that is*,

These Verbs, Ago, emo, ſedeo, *&c. being compounded change the first vowel of the Present tense into* i, *but not of the preterperfect tense: as of* Ago egi, exigo egi, *of* emo, emi, redimo, redemi: *of* ſedeo ſedi, conſideo-edi, of rego, arrigo, corrigo, erigo, erexi, *of* frango, confringo, refringo-egi, *of* capio cepi, incipio-epi, concipio epi, *of* jacio jeci, conjicio—eci, *of* lacio lexi, allicio—exi, *of* ſpecio ſpexi, diſpicio—exi, *of* premo preſſi, opprimo oppreſſi.

But Perago *and* ſatago *are declined like the ſimple verb* ago.

Dego *and* cogo, *compounded of* Ago; *and* pergo *and* ſurgo *compounded of* rego, *caſt away the middle ſyllable, and for* deago *and* coago, *we ſay* dego *and* cogo—egi, *for* perrego *and* ſurrego, *we ſay*, pergo *and* ſurgo, perrexi *and* ſurrexi.

Facio *compounded with a prepoſition, change's the firſt vowel into* i, *otherwiſe not: as* afficio, conficio, deficio, efficio, infitio, interficio, officio, perficio, præficio, proficio, reficio: *but* Benefacio, malefacio, olfacio, calfacio, &c.

Lego, *compounded with* e, ſe, per, præ, ſub, trans, *keeps* e *in the preſent tenſe: as* relego, perlego, prælego, ſublego, tranſlego: *the reſt of the compounds of* lego *change the firſt vowel into* i; *as* colligo, deligo, eligo diligo, intelligo, negligo, ſeligo, *whereof* diligo, intelligo, *and* negligo *make* lexi; *the reſt* legi.

¶ Nunc ex præterito, &c. i. e.

THe Supine is formed of the preterperfect tenſe, by changing the termination into the termination of the Supine: as

Bi *the termination in the preterperfect tenſe makes* tum *in the Supine: as of* bibo bibi, *the Supine is* bibitum.

Ci *is made* ctum; *as* Vinco vici victum, ico ici ictum, facio feci factum, jacio jeci jactum.

Di *is made* ſum: *as* video vidi viſum, *and ſome double* ſſ; *as* pando pandi paſſum, ſedeo ſedi ſeſſum, ſcindo ſcidi ſciſſum, findo fidi fiſſum, fodio fodi foſſum.

N. B. *But the ſyllable which is doubled in the preterperfect tenſe is not doubled in the Supines: as* Tondeo totondi tonſum, cædo cecidi cæſum, cado cecidi caſum, tendo tetendi tenſum *and* tentum, tundo tutudi tunſum, pedo pepedi peditum, do dedi datum.

Si *in made* ctum ; *as* Lego legi lectum, pango pegi *and* pepigi pactum, frango fregi fractum, tango tetigi tactum, ago egi actum, pungo pupugi punctum fugio fugi fugitum.

Li *in made* sum; *as* fallo falli falsum, pello pepuli pulsum, cello ceculi culsum, fallo fefelli falsum, vello velli *and* vulsi vulsum, fero tuli latum.

Mi, ni, pi, qui *are made* tum ; *as* emo emi emptum, venio veni ventum, cano cecini cantum, capio cepi captum, cœpio cœpi cœptum, rumpo rupi ruptum, linquo liqui lictum.

Ri *in made* sum; *as* verro verri versum, pario peperi partum.

Si *in made* sum; *as* Viso visi visum, mitto misi missum, sed fulcio fulsi fultum, haurio hausi haustum, sarcio sarsi sartum, farcio farsi fartum, uro ussi ustum, gero gessi gestum, torqueo torsi tortum & torsum, indulgeo indulsi indultum & indulsum.

Psi *in made* tum ; *as* Scribo scripsi scriptum, cambio campsi campsum.

Ti *in made* tum ; *as* Sto steti statum, sisto stiti statum, verto verti versum.

Vi *in made* tum *as* flo flavi flatum, pasco pavi pastum lavo lavi lotum, lautum *and* lavatum, poto potavi potum *and* potatum, faveo favi fautum, caveo cavi cautum, sero sevi satum, lino lini livi litum, solvo solvi solutum, volvo volvi volutum, singultio singultivi singultum, venio venivi ventum, sepelio sepelivi sepultum.

Ui *make's* itum; *as* domo domui domitum, *except* exuo exui exutum, induo indui indutum, ruo rui ruitum, seco secui sectum, neco necui nectum, frico fricui frictum, misceo miscui mistum, amicio amicui amictum, torreo torrui tostum, doceo docui doctum teneo tenui tentum, consulo consului consultum, alo alui alitum *and* altum, salio salui saltum, colo

colui

colui cultum, occulo occului occultum, pinſo pinſui piſtum, rapio rapui raptum, ſero ſerui ſertum, texo texui textum.

But theſe Verbs change *ui* into *ſum*: as *Cenſeo cenſui cenſum, cello cellui celſum, meto meſſui meſſum, nexo nexui nexum, pexo pexui pexum, pateo patui paſſum, careo carui caſſum* and *caritum.*

Xi is made *ctum*: as *vincio vinxi vinctum*, But five caſt away *n*: as *fingo finxi fictum, mingo minxi mictum, pingo pinxi pictum, ſtringo ſtrinxi ſtrictum, ringo rinxi rictum.*

Theſe four Verbs make *xum*, viz. *Flecto flexi flexum, plecto plexi plexum, figo fixi fixum, fluo fluxi fluxum.*

℣ Compoſitum ut ſimplex, &c. *that is,*

THe Supine of the compound Verb is formed as the Supine of the ſimple Verb: as, Voco vocavi atum: ſo invoco invocavi invocatum; doceo docui doctum, edoceo edocui edoctum.

Yet ſome compound Supines have not the ſame ſyllable which the ſimple have; for of tundo tutudi tunſum, *the compounds make* tuſum: *as* contundo contudi contuſum, pertundo pertudi pertuſum; *of* ruo rui ruitum, *the compounds make* rutum: *as*, corruo corrui corrutum, eruo erui erutum, *of* ſalio ſalui ſaltum, *the compounds make* ſultum: *as*, inſilio inſilui inſultum, *of* ſero ſevi ſatum, *the compounds make* ſitum: *as* inſero inſevi inſitum, conſero conſevi conſitum.

Theſe Supines captum, factum, &c. *change* a *into* e, *when they are compounded; as of* capio cepi captum, incipio incepi inceptum, recipio recepi receptum, *of* facio feci factum, inficio infeci infectum: *of* jacio jeci jactum, ejicio ejeci ejectum, &c. *of* rapio rapui raptum, eripio eripui ereptum, *of* cano cecini

cantum,

cantum, *concino concinui concentum*; of pario peperi partum, *comperio comperi compertum*; of spargo sparsi sparsum, *conspergo conspersi conspersum*; of carpo carpsi carptum, *decerpo decerpsi decerptum*; of farcio farsi fartum, *infercio infersi infertum*.

The compounds of *edo* make *esum* in the Supine, not *estum*, as *exedo exedi, exesum, exesu*; but *comedo comedi*, makes both *comestum* and *comesum*.

The compounds of *Nosco* make *notum* in the Supine; as *pernosco pernovi pernotum*; But *cognoso cognovi* makes *cognitum*: and *agnosco agnovi agnitum*.

¶ *Verba in* Or *admittunt* &c. that is,

VErbs passives in *Or* do form their Preterperfect tense of the latter Supine Active, by changing *u* into *us*, and adding *sum vel fui*; as of *Lectu* is made *Lectus sum vel fui*.

But Verbs deponents, and Verbs Commune, do form a preterperfect tense of themselves, because they have no Verb active, of whose Supine they might be formed; as *Labor lapsus, patior passus, compatior compassus, &c.*

¶ *Præteritum activæ*, &c. that is,

THese Verbs have a Preterperfect tense both of the Active and Passive voice: as *Cæno, cænavi, & cænatus sum, juro juravi & juratus sum, poto potavi & potus sum, titubo titubavi & titubatus sum, careo carui & cassus sum, prandeo prandi & prensus sum, pateo patui & passus sum, placeo placui & placitus sum, suesco suevi & suetus sum, veneo venivi & venditus sum, nubo nupsi & nupta sum* (not *nupsus*, because it is only proper to a woman; for a man is said *ducere uxorem*) *mereor meruí*

&

& meritus ſum, libet libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, licet licuit licitum eſt vel fuit, tædet tæduit & pertæſum eſt vel fuit, pudet puduit & puditum eſt vel fuit, piget piguit & pigitum eſt vel fuit.

¶ *Neutro-paſſivum*, &c. i. e.

VErbs Neuter-paſſives (*i. e.* Verbs that have an active termination in the Preſent tenſe) form their Preterperfect tenſe like a Verb Paſſive: as, *Gaudeo gaviſus ſum, fido fiſus ſum, audeo auſus ſum, fio fis factus ſum, ſoleo ſolitus ſum, mœreo mœſtus ſum.* But *Phocas* (the Grammarian) ſaith, *mœſtus* is a Noun Adjective.

¶ *Quædam præteritum verba*, &c. i. e.

SOme Verbs have no Preterperfect tenſe of their own, but borrow it of others, *viz.*

Inceptives in *ſco*, ſtanding for their Primitive, borrow their Preterperfect tenſe of that Primitive for which they ſtand: as *tepeſco tepui* of tepeo, *ferveſco fervi* of ferveo.

So likewiſe *cerno cernis vidi*, of video, *quatio is concuſſi* of concutio, *ferio is, percuſſi* of percutio, *mio is, minxi*, of mingo, *fido is, ſedi* of ſedeo, *tollo is, ſuſtuli* of ſuffero, *ſum es, fui* of fuo, *fero ferſtuli* of tulo, * *Siſto is, ſteti* of ſto. *furo is, inſanivi* of inſanio, *Veſcor eris vel ere, paſtus ſum* of paſcor, *medeor eris vel ere medicatus ſum*, of medicor, *liquor eris vel ere, liquefactus ſum* of liquefio, *reminiſcor eris vel ere, recordatus ſum*, of recordor.

* { *Siſto is, ſteti, ſtatum*, pro ſtare *verb. neut.*
{ *Siſto is, ſtiti, ſtatum*, pro facio ſtare *active.*

¶ *Præteritum fugiunt*, &c. i. e.

THeſe words want their Preterperfect tenſe, *vergo, ambigo, gliſco, fatiſco, polleo, nideo.*

2 Verbs

2. *Verbs inceptives; as* pueraſco, ſeneſco, dieſco, adveſperaſco.

3. *All Paſsives whoſe Actives want the Supines; as* metuor timeor.

4. *All Meditatives, which ſignifie deſire; as* ſcripturio. *Except* parturio *and* eturio, *which makes* parturivi *and* eſurivi.

¶ *Hæc rarò aut nunquam, &c. i. e.*

THeſe *Verbs ſeldom or never have the Supines; viz.* Lambo, mico, rudo, ſcabo, parco, diſpeſco, poſco, diſco, compeſco, quiniſco, dego, ango, ſugo, lingo, ningo, ſatago, pſallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, ſtrideo, ſtrido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo.

2. *The compounds of* Nuo; as *annuo, abnuo, innuo, renuo.*

3. *The Compounds of* Cado; as *accido, concido, decido, excido, incido, intercido, procido.* Except *occido* which makes *occaſum*, and *recido* which makes *recaſum.*

4. *Likewiſe,* Reſpuo, linquo, luo, metuo cluo, ſtrigeo, calvo, ſterto, timeo, luceo *and* arceo, *the Compounds whereof make* ercitum: as *coerceo, es, ui, itum, exerceo, es, ui, ercitum.*

5. *So the Compound of* Gruo; as *congruo, ingruo.*

6. And generally all Verbs Neuter of the ſecond Conjugation, whoſe Preterperfect tenſe ends in *ui*, except theſe following, *Oleo, dolco, placeo, taceo carco, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo,* and *caleo,* for theſe have the Supines.

An INDEX *of the* Nouns *in* Propria quæ maribus. *and* Quæ Genus: *and of the* Verbs *in* As in præſenti : *with their* Interpretation, Declenſion, *and* Conjugation, *placed Alphabetically, for the benefit of young Beginners.*

Bdo, is, didi, ere, endi, o, um. ditum, u, ens, iturus *to hide, of* ab *and* do.

Abſcondo is, i, ere, endi, o um, tum u, *vel* itumtu ens, turus, & iturus, *to hide, of* abs *and* condo.

Abyſſus i, 2 *f. a bottomleſs pit.*

Acarnan, anis, 3. *maſc. one of* Arcanania *in Greece.*

Accerſo is, ivi, ere, endi, o, um, itum, u: ens, iturus *to go to call, of* Accercio.

Acer —— aceris, 3 *neut. a maple.*

Acies, iei, 5 *f. an edge.*

Acus, us, ui, 4 *f. a needle*

Adeps, ipis, 3 *dub. fatneſs.*

Adipiſcor, eris, adeptus endi, o, um, adeptum, u, adipiſcens, urus. *dep. to get or obtain, of* ad *and the old verb* apiſcor.

Adoleſcens, entis, 3 *com. d. a young man or woman.*

Ador, oris, 3 *n. wheat.*

Advena æ, 1 *com. a ſtranger of* ad *and* venio.

Æs æris, 3 *neut. braſs, copper.*

Æther, eris, 3 *maſc. the skie, in accuſ.* ætherem *or* æthera.

Æthera, æ, 1 *f. the sky, a new nom. caſe made of the Accuſ.* æthera.

Agnoſco, is, agnovi, ere, endi, o, um, agnitum tu ens iturus, *to acknowledge, of* ad *and* noſco.

Ago, is, egi, agere, endi, o, um, actum, u, agens, acturus, *to do.*

Agra

Agragas, antis, ꝫ *masc. a Town in Sicilie.*
Agricola, æ, 1 com. *an husbandman.* of ager *a field,* & colo *to till.*
Ales itis. ꝫ c. *a bird, any great winged fowl,* of ala
Ales itis, *Adj.* ꝫ gen. *swift having wings.*
Alnus i, 2 *f. an Alder tree*
Alo is, alui, alere, alendi, o, um, alitum, tu. *and* altum, tu, alens, alituus, & alturus, *to nourish.*
Alter, a, um, *gen.* alierius, *dat.* alteri. *another.*
Alvus i, 2. *f. the belly, or paunch.*
Amazon, onis, ꝫ *f. a warlike woman of Scythia.*
Ambigo is. *præt. car.* ambigere, ambigendi, o, um, *Sup. car.* ambigens *to be in doubt, compounded of* am & ago.
Amicio is, cui (*seldom* amicivi) ire, amiciendi o um. amictum, uriens, icturus, *to cloath.*
Amnis, ꝫ *m. a river.*
Anas, atis, ꝫ *dub. a duck, or a drake.*
Ango, is. anxi, angere. endi, o, um (*Sup. car.* angens, *to vex or trouble.*
Anguis, is, ꝫ *m. a snake.*
Animus, i, 2 *m. the minde*
Anna, æ, 1 *f. Anne.*
Annuo, is, annui, ere— endi, o, um (*Sup. carit*) annuens, *to grant.* ex ad & nuo; proprie est nutu *i. e.* capitis signo, assentior.
Annus, i, 2 *m. a year.*
Antes, ium, ꝫ *m.* Sing. car. *the uttermost ranks of vines, or a Buttress.*
Antidotus, i, 2 *f an Antidote or Medicine to expel poyson.*
Antiæ arum. 1 *f.* Sing. car. *women's forelocks.*
Antistes, itis, ꝫ c. *a prelate, One that standeth or goeth before other, a Ruler.*
Anus, us, 4 *f. an old woman*
Anxur, uris, ꝫ *m & n. a town in Italie, now called Tarentine.*
Aperio, i, etui, aperire, iendi, o um. apertum, tu aperiens, aperturus, *to open, or to shew,* comp. of ad & pario.
Apis, is, ꝫ *f a Bee.*
Apes, is, ꝫ *f. a Bee.*
Apiscor, eris, aptus sum, *to get, an old Verb out of use, from whence comes* adipiscor.

Apollo

Apollo, Apollini-, 3 *m.* *the god of wisdome,*
Appendix, icis. 3 *f.* *a penthouse, or addition.*
Applico, as, applicui, & applicavi, applicare; —andi o um, atum tu, & itum tu, ans aturus, & iturus, *to apply.* *of* ad & plico.
Aptoton, i. 2 *n.* *a noun having no variation of terminations or cases.*
Aqualis, is, 3 *m.* *an Ewer, or Laver.*
Arbor. oris, 3 *f.* *a tree.*
Arbos, oris, 3 *f.* *a tree.*
Arceo, es, arcui, arcere, —endi o um: (*Sup. caret.*) arcens, *to keep away, or keep back, to hinder:* *but the compounds make* ercitum *in the Supines, as* exerceo, & coerceo.
Arcesso, is, ivi, ere; —endi o um, itum tu, ens, iturus, *to call, or to accuse.*
Arcas, adis, 3 *m.* *an Arcadian.*
Arctus, i. 2 *f.* *a sign called the Bear.*
Ardeo, es, arsi, ardere-endi o um, arsum u, ardens, arsurus. *to burn, or to be hot.*
Argos, gi. 2 *n.* *in the Plur. Numb.* hi, Argi, orum, *a town in Peloponnesus*
Arma orum, 2 *n.* *Sing.* *carr weapons.*
Aruspex, icis, 3 *com.* *a soothsayer.*
As assis, i, 3 *m.* *a pound, or* 12. *ounces.*
Assecla, æ. 1 *m.* *a page.*
Athamas, antis, 3 *masc.* *Athamas, king of Thebes.*
Astu—*by craft* abl. 4 decl. masc.
Athenæ,—arum. 1 *f.* *Athens: onely plural.*
Athleta, & athletes—æ. 1 *m.* *a Champion, or Wrastler.*
Atomus, i. 2 *dub.* *a mote in the Sun.*
Auceps, upis. 3 *a fowler.*
Audeo es, ausus sum vel fui, audere, endi o um. ausum u, audens, ausurus *to be bold.*
Aveo es, (*caret. præt.*) avere, avendi o um. (*Sup. caret*) avens, *to covet.*
Augeo es, auxi, augere, —endi o um, auctum, tu, augens, aucturus. *to encrease.*
Avernus, i. 2 *m.* *and in the Plu.* Averni, Averno-

rum. *n. a lake in Campania, dedicated to* Pluto, *thought to be the gate to Hell.*

Augur uris, 3 *com. a sooth-sayer.*

Auriga æ, 1 *com. a carter or carr-man.*

Auster, i, 2 *m. the south-winde.*

Autor oris, 3 *m. & f. an Author.*

Axis is, 3 *masc. an axel-tree.*

B

BAcchanalia ium, & orum. 2 *or* 3 *n. Feasts dedicated to* Bacchus. *Sing. caret.*

Bacchar, aris. 3 *f. an herb called, our Ladies gloves.*

Bacchus, i. 2 *m. the God of Wine.*

Bacillus — i. 2 *masc. a staff.*

Baculum — i. 2 *neut. a staff.*

Bacules——i. 2 *masc. a staff.*

Balneum, i. 2 *n. a Bath in the Plural it makes* Balnea——orum : *neut.* & Balneæ, arum. *fæm.*

Barbiton——i. 2 *neut. a Lute, or any musical instrument.*

Bellaria, iorum. 2 *neut. juncates. Sing. caret.*

Bes, bessis. 3 *masc. eight ounces.*

Bidens, entis. 3 *m.* pro instrumento, *a fork with two teeth, or grains.*

Bidens —entis. 3 *fæm. pro* ove : *a sheep of two years; or, which hath two teeth longer than the rest.*

Bifrons——ontis. 3 *com. that hath two faces or foreheads.*

Bilis. is. 3 *f. choler, melancholly. Plur. caret.*

Bombyx——ycis. 3 *masc. pro* vermiculo, *a silk-worm: pro* sono, *an humming sound.*

Bos, bovis. 3 *com. an Ox, bull, or cow; in the Genitive plural* boum; *in the Dative & Ablative plural, it makes* bobus, *contracted from* bovibus.

Britannia, iæ. 1 *f. Britain.*

Bubo, onis. 3 *dub. an Owl*

Bucephalus, i. 2 *m. Alexander's great horse.*

Byssus, i, 2 *f. fine flax, or silk.*

C.

CAcoethes is. 3 *n. an evil cuſtome.*
Cadaver eris. 3 *n. a carcaſs a dead body.*
Cado is, cecidi; cadere, cadendi o um: caſum u, cadens, caſurus. *to fall.*
Cædo is, cecîdi; cædere. endi o um; cæſum u, cædens, cæſurus. *to beat.*
Calco as avi, are, andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus *to kick, or tread upon.*
Calendæ——arum 1 *fœm. the Calends of a month. Sing. caret.*
Caleo es, ui, ere: endi do dum calitum, u, calens. caliturus, *to be hot.*
Callis is, 3 *maſc. a path.*
Calvo is vi, ere; endi do um. (*Sup. car.*) calvens. *to deceive.*
Calx cis. 3 *du. an heel.* pedis calx; *to diſtinguiſh it from*
Calx calcis, 3 *f. chalk, or lime.*
Cambio, is, campſi; ire: iendi o um: campſum u, cambiens, campſurus *to exchange.*
Canalis is, 3 *m. a channel.*
Cancelli orum, 3 *m. latices. Sing. caret.*
Canis is, 3 *com. a dog, or bitch.*
Cano is, cecini; canere: endi o um: cantum u: canens, canturus. *to ſing*
Capeſſo is, capeſſi, & capeſſivi, capeſſere: endi do dum.
Capio is, cepi, capere: iendi do dum: captum tu, capiens, capturus. *to take.*
Capiſtrum'i, 2 *n. an halter or headſtal: in the plu. Numb both maſ. and n. as* hi capiſtri orum, & hæc capiſtra orum.
Capital alis, 3 *n. a quoif.*
Capra——æ, 1 *fœm. a ſhee goat.*
Cardo inis, 3 *du. the hinge of a door.*
Car——aris, 3 *m. a man of Caria.*
Carco-es, ui, & caſſus fumi vel fui, carere; carendi o um: caſſum u, & caritum-tu, carens, caſſurus & cariturus, *to want.*
Carex—— icis, 3 *fœm. a ſedge.*
Caro, carnis. 3 *f. fleſh.*
Carpo is, carpſi. carpere: carpen-

—endi o um, carptum, tu: carpens, carpturus, *to carp.*
Caſtra—orum, 2 *n. tents. Sing. caret.*
Caſſida, æ, 1 *f. an helmet*: *formed from* Caſſida *the Accuſative caſe of* caſſis—idis.
Caſſis—idis, idi, idem, & ida, 3 *f. an helmet: and from* Caſſida *the Accuſative caſe, comes a new Nom.* Caſſida, æ.
Caſſis caſſis, 3 *m. a net. or ſnare.*
Cato onis, 3 *m. Cato, the name of a wiſe man in Rome.*
Caveo es, cavi, cavere: endi, o, um, cautum, tu: cavens, cauturus, *to beware.*
Caulis, is, 3 *m. a ſtalk.*
Cedo, is, ceſſi, cedere—endi, o, um: ceſſum, u: cedens, ceſſurus, *to yield, or give place*
Cedrus, i, 2 *f. a cedar.*
Cello, is, ceculi, cellere: —endi, o, um: culſum u: cellens, culſurus, pro frango, *to break, or to beat. an old Verb, now out of uſe, unleſs in the compounds.*
Cenſeo, es, cenſui, cenſere —endi, o, um: cenſum, u: cenſens, urus, *to think or eſteem.*
Centum: hi, hæ, & hæc, *invariab. an hundred.*
Centuſſis, is 3 *m. an hundred pound weight.*
Cera, æ, 3 *f. wax.*
Cerno, is, crevi, (*or* vidi, *borrowed of* video) cernere—endi, o, um, cretum, tu: cernens, creturus, *to ſee or perceive.*
Cetus i, 3 *m. a Whale: and in the Plural* Cete *undeclined: a monſtrous great fiſh.*
Cholera, æ. 1. *f. choler. Pl. caret.*
Cicer, ciceris, 3 *neut. an Italian Peaſe.*
Cieo, es, civi, ciere—endi, do, dum, citum, tu, ciens, citurus, *to incite, to call.*
Cinis, cineris. 3 *m. aſhes.*
Claudo, is, clauſi, claudere —endi, o, um. clauſum u, claudens, clauſurus, *to ſhut.*
Clivus, i. 2 *m. the pitch of an hill.*
Clunis is, 3 *com. a buttock*
Cluo, is, (*præt caret*) cluere, endi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*)

caret) cluens, *to ſhine, to be famous.*

Clypeum, i, 2 *n a Buckler*

Clypeus, i, 2 *m. a Buckler*

Cœlum i, 2 *n. heaven: in the Plur.* Hi cœli, orum: *the maſe only.*

Cœno, as avi, & cœnatus ſum vel fui, cœnare, andi do dum: cœnatum, tu; cœnans, cœnaturus *to ſup.*

Cœpio, is, cœpi, cœpere; —— piendi, o, um. cœptum, tu. cœpiens, cœpturus; *pro* incipio, *to begin, an old Verb, out of uſe. of it comes*

Cœpi — cœperam, cœperim, cœpero, cœpiſſem cœpiſſe: *a Verb defective. I have begun or taken in hand.*

Cognoſco, is, cognovi, cognoſcere — endi, o, um. cognitum. itu, cognoſcens, iturus. *to know of* con & noſco.

Collis, is. 3 *m. a little hill.*

Colo, i, colui, colere-endi o um. cultum, tu. colens, culturus. *to worſhip*

Colus, i, & us, 2 & 4. *ſem. a diſtaff.*

Comes — itis, 3 *com. a companion.*

Comminiſcor, eris vel ere, commentus ſum vel fui, comminiſci, — endi o um. commentum, tu. comminiſcens, commenturus, *to invent, to deviſe, to find out:* Depon.

Como, is compſi, comere -endi o um, comptum tu. comens, compturus *to kemb, to trim.*

Compago — inis, 3 *f. a joynt: of* con & pango.

Compes-edis, 3 *f. a fetter*

Compedes, dum. 3 *f. only Plur. Fetters.*

Conditor, oris 3 *a builder*

Conger, gri. 2 *m. a conger*

Congrus, gri. 2 *m a conger*

Conjux, conjugis. 3 *com. an husband or wife.*

Coquo, is, coxi, coquere coquendi, do, dum coctum, tu. coquens, cocturus, *to ſeethe.*

Conſulo, is, conſului, conſulere. endi, do, dum. conſultum, tu. conſulens. conſulturus. *to aſk or give counſel, to provide for.*

Cor, cordis, 3 *n. the heart*

Corbis is, 3 *m. a basket.*

Cornu, neut. *undecl. a horn* flexile cornu, *a trumpet.*

Plu. Cornua, uum, ibus &c.

Cornus us, 4 *m. an horn, the wing of an Army*: Plin. lib. 11. 37.

Cornus, i & us: 2 & 4, *a dog-tree*; quando arbor habetur; *to distinguish it from* Cornus *an horn.*

Costus i, 1 *f. the herb called Ale-coast.*

Coxendix, icis. 3 *f. an hip.*

Crater eris, 3 *m. a cup. acc.* craterem & cratera.

Cratera—æ, 1 *f. a cup, a new Nom. case, made from the Acc.* cratera.

Crepo as, ui, crepare, andi o, dum: crepitum, tu, crepans, crepiturus: *to make a noise, to give a crack.*

Crepundia iorum, 2 *neut. gugaws, or trifles for children to play withal. Sing. caret.*

Cres—tis, 3 *masc. one of Creet.*

Creta tæ, 1 *fæm. Creet.*

Crinis is, 3 *m. the hair.*

Crus cruris, 3 *neuter. the leg.*

Crystallus—i, 2 *fæm. crystall.*

Cubo as, cubui, cubare, andi o um, cubitum u, cubans cubiturus, *to lie down.*

Cucumer—eris, 3 *m. a cucumber,* &c.

Cucumis eris, 3 *masc. a cucumber.*

Culex icis, 3 *dub. a gnat.*

Cumbo is, cubui, cumbere, endi o um, itum tu, cumbens, iturus, *to lie down, an old verb.*

Cunabula, orum, 2 *neut. cradles, Sing. caret.*

Cunæ arum, 1 *f. cradles. Sing. caret.*

Cupio is, ivi, ere, cupiendi o um, cupitum, tu cupiens, cupiturus; *to desire, formerly it was of the fourth Conjugat.*

Cupressus-i, 2 *f. a Cypress tree.*

Curculio—onis, 3 *masc. a Weesel.*

Cures, etis, 3 *m. a man of Creet.*

Curro is, cucurri, curtere, endi do dum: cursum u, currens, cursurus, *to run.*

Cuspis, idis, 3 *f. the point of a weapon.*

Custos odis, 3 *m. a Guardian or keeper.*

Cyprus i, 2 *f. the Island Cyprus.*

Dama

D.

Dama æ, 1 *dub. a buck or doe.*

Damno as, avi, are, andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to condemn.*

Dedo is, dedidi, dedere, dedendi do dum, deditum tu, dedens, dediturus, *to yield; of* de & do.

Defrutum—i, 2 *neut. wine the third part whereof is boyled away: in the Plural Number it hath but three like caſes, Nom. Accuſ. Vocat.* defruta.

Dego is, degi, degere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) degens, *to live: ex* de & ago.

Deleo es, evi, ere, endi do dum, deletum tu, delens, deleturus, *to blot out. of* de, & leo *an old verb.*

Deliciæ arum, 1 *f. delights, pleaſures. Sing. car.*

Delicium—ii, 2 *neuter, the thing wherein we delight.*

Delphin inis, 3 *maſc. a dolphin.*

Delphinus—i, 2 *maſc. a dolphin.*

Demo is, dempſi, demere, endi do dum, demptum tu, demens, dempturus. *to take away, of* de & emo.

Dens——entis, 3 *maſc. a tooth.*

Depango is, depegi, depangere, endi do dum, depactum tu, depangens, depacturus, *to faſten down.*

Deſidia iæ, 1 *f. ſloth. Plur caret.*

Dico is, dixi, dicere, dicendi o um, dictum tu, dicens, dicturus, *to ſpeak.*

Dies dici, 3 *dub. a day, in the Plural Number it is only of the maſculine gender.*

Diffiteor——eris *vel* ere, diffeſſus ſum vel fui, diffiteri,——endi o um, diffeſſum u, diffitens, diffeſſurus, *to denie, Deponent, of* di & fateor.

Digredior—eris vel ere, digreſſus ſum vel fui, digredi,——iendi do um, digreſſum u, digredieus, ſurus, *to go aſide,*

ſide. Depon. a di & gradior.

Diligo is, di'exi, diligere. —endi o um. dilectum tu. diligens, dilecturus. *to love. ex* di *&* lego.

Diluo—is, dilui, diluere —endi endo endum. dilutum—tu. diluens, diluturus. *to waſh. ex* di *&* luo.

Dindymus—i, 2 *maſcu l. the top of Ida by Troy: in the Plural Number it is of the neut. gen.* Dindyma—orum.

Diphthongus—gi 2 *f. a diphthong.*

Diptoton —— i. 2 *neut. a Noun declined with two caſes.*

Diræ—arum, 1 *f. curſing Sing. caret.*

Diſco—is, didici, diſcere. —endi o um. (*Sup. caret.*) diſcens *to learn.*

Diſpeſco is,—ui, eſcere. —endi o um. (*Sup. caret*) diſpeſcens. *to drive beaſts from paſture. of* dis *and* paſco.

Diſpliceo is, ui, ere—endi o um, itum, tu. diſplicens, diſpliciturus. *to diſpleaſe. of* dis& placeo

Ditio——onis, 3 *f. a title, power, command.*

Divido—is, diviſi, dividere.——endi o um. diviſum u. dividens, diviſurus. *to divide, quaſi* divideo, *i.e.* in diverſas partes video.

Divitiæ arum, 1 *f. riches. Sing. caret.*

Do, das, dedi, dare, dandi —o—um. datum tu, dans, daturus. *to give.*

Doceo--es, ui, ere, endi, o um. doctum tu. docens, docturus. *to teach*

Dodrans—antis, 3 *m. nine ounces.*

Doleo—es, dolui, dolere, endi o um. dolitum tu, dolens, iturus *to grieve.*

Domo, as, domui—are, andi o um, domitum. tu, domans, domiturus, *to tame.*

Domus—domi & domus *Dat.* domo & domui. *Acc.* domum, *Voc.* ô domus. *Ablativo* domo *Pluraliter Nom.* Domus *Genit* domorum & domuum. *Dat.* domibus *Accuſ.* domos, & domus. *Voc.* domus. *Ablat.* domibus.

Duco—is, duxi, ducere, —endi,

—endi o um, ductum, tu. ducens, ducturus, *to lead.*

Dulcedo inis, 3 *f. ſweetneſs*

Dux ducis, 3 *common. a Captain or guide.*

Ecquis, ecquæ, *or* ecqua, ecquid. *Who? an Interrogative.*

Edo——is, edidi, edere. edendi o um, editum, tu. edens, edituruſ, *to ſet out, or to publiſh: of e and* do. emitto; foras do. ἐκδίδωμι, προφέρω.

Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edere *vel* eſſe. edendi, do dum, eſum, eſu. *vel* eſtum, eſtu. edens, eſurus *vel* eſturus. *to eat.* ἐσθίω, τρώγω, βόσκω.

Edo—onis. 3 *maſc.* πολυφάγος. *a great eater.*

Edoceo——es, ui, ere, endi o um. edoctum. tu. ens, cturus. *to teach perfectly, or thoroughly. ab e & do.*

Effata—orum. 2 *neut. Augur's prayers; alſo Oracles. Sing. caret.*

Egeo—es, egui, ere—endi o um. (*Sup. caret.*) egens. *to want.*

Elephantus i, 2 *maſc. an Elephant.*

Elephas—antis. 3 *maſc. an Elephant.*

Elis, elidis, 3 *f. a City in Arcadia, or a Country in Peloponneſus.*

Emineo—es, ui, ere—endi do dum. (*Sup. caret*) eminens, *to excell. ab e & maneo, quaſi* extra alios, *hoc eſt*, pro aliis maneo.

Emo, is, emi, ere, endi, o, um, emptum tu, emens emturus *to buy.*

Enſis——is, 3 *maſc. a ſword.*

Epaſco—is, epavi, epaſcere—endi o um. (*Sup. caret*) epaſcens. *to eat up*

Epulum——i, 2 *n. a feaſt or banquet: in the Plur. Numb. it is of the fœm. Gender*, hæ epulæ—arum.

Eques—itis, 3 *c. an horſeman, or a knight.* Eques auratus *ab* aureo annulo nomen habet, quo equeſtris ordo à plebe diſtinguebatur.

Eremus—mi. 2 *f. a wilderneſs.*

Eripio—is, ui, ere. iendi, o um. ereptum, tu. eripiens

piens, erepturus, *to take away by violence, to pluck out: ab* e *&* rapio.

Esurio is, ivi, ire; iendi do dum, itum tu, esuriens, esuriturus, *to hunger.*

Eventum i, 2 *n. chance or hap.*

Eventus us, 4 *m. chance, hap, success, issue.*

Excludo is, exclusi, excludere;—endi o um, exclusum su, excludens usurus, *to exclude: ab* ex *&* claudo.

Excubiæ—arum, 1 *fæm. watchings.*

Exculpo——is, exculpsi, exculpere——endi do dum, exculptum exculptu, exculpens, exculpturus, *to carve; of* ex & scalpo.

Excurro—is, excucurri; excurrere, endi o um, excursum u, excurrens excursurus, *to run out; of* ex & curro.

Excuso as, avi, are; andi do dum, atum atu, ans, aturus, *to excuse.*

Excutio is, excussi, excutere; iendi o um; excussum u, excutiens, excussurus. *to shake off: of* ex & quatio.

Exequiæ arum, 1 *f. funeral ceremonies, Sing. caret.*

Exlex egis, 3 *com. a lawless body.*

Expergiscor, eris vel ere, experrectus sum vel fui expergisci, expergiscendi o um, experrectum u, expergiscens, experrecturus, *to awake*

Experior iris vel ire, expertus sum vel fui, experiri, iendi do dum, expertum u, experiens experturus, *to make trial*

Explico as, explicui & explicavi, explicare, andi o um, explicitum tu, vel explicatum tu, explicans, expliciturus & explicaturus, *to declare.*

Exta orum, 2 *n. the entrails Sing. caret.*

Extorris is, 3 *c. a banished man or woman.*

Exul, ulis, 3 *c. a banished man or woman.*

Exuo is, exui, exuere, exuendi do dum, exutum tu, exuens, exuturus, *to put off.*

Exuviæ, arum, 1 *f. things put off, ab* exuendo.

Facies

F.

FAcies iei, 5 *f. a face.*
Facio is, feci, facere, iendi o um, ctum u, iens, cturus, *to make or do*
Faceſſo is, faceſſi, faceſſere, endi o um, faceſſum u, faceſſens urus, *to go about to do.*
Fallo is, ſefelli, fallere, endi o um, falſum u, fallens, falſurus, *to deccive.*
Fames is, 3 *f. hunger, Plur. caret.*
Far, farris, 3 *n. bread-corn. in the Plur. Num. it hath only three like caſes,* farra, farra, farra.
Farcio is, farſi, farcire iendi o um, fartum tu, farciens, turus, *to ſtuff.*
Fas, *n. indeclined: right.*
Faſcis is, 3 *m. a faggot.*
Faſti orum, 2 *m. Regiſters of things of the year. Sing. caret.*
Fateor, eris vel ere, faſſus ſum vel fui, fateri, endi o um, faſſum u. fatens, faſſurus, *to confeſs.*
Fatiſco is, (*præt. caret*) fatiſcere; endi o um, (*Sup. caret.*) fatiſcens, *to be weary, to gape.*
Fatiſcor, eris vel ere, feſſus ſum vel fui, fatiſci; endi o um (*Sup. caret.*) fatiſcens, *to be weary.*
Faveo es, favi, favere, endi do dum, fautum tu, favens, fauturus, *to favor.*
Fel, fellis, 3 *n. gall.*
Feriæ arum, 1 *f. holy dayes Sing. caret.*
Ferio is, percuſſi (*of* percutio) ferire; iendi o um, percuſſum uſſu, feriens percuſſurus, *to ſtrike.*
Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; ferendi do dum, latum u, ferens, laturus, *to bear or ſuffer.*
Ferveo es, fervi fervere; vendi o um, (*Sup. caret*) fervens, *to be hot.*
Ferveſco is, fervi (*à* ferveo) ferveſcere; endi o um; (*Sup. caret*) ferveſcens, *to wax hot.*
Fic us, fici & ficus, 2 & 4 *a fig or figtree, pro* fructu & arbore.
Ficus, fici, 2 *m. pro* morbo, *the piles in the fundament.*
Fi des, *or* fidei. 5 *f. faith or truth.*
Fdes, fidis, *G.* fidis, 3 *f. a ſtring of an inſtrument*

Fido

Fido, is, fisus sum vel fui, fidere. endi o um, fisum su, fidens, surus. *to trust.*

Figo-is, fixi, figere-endi. o, um. fixum, u, figens, fixurus. *to fasten.*

Filix icis, 3 *fæm. fearn, or brake.*

Filum—i. 2 *neut. thread.*

Fimus—i, 2 *masc. dung.*

Findo, is fidi, findere. endi o um. fissum, su. findens, fissurus. *to cleave.*

Fingo—is, finxi, fingere. —endi o um. fictum, u. figens, ficturus. *to fein or fashion.*

Finis—is, 3 *dub. an end.*

Fio fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus. *to be made or done.*

Flaveo es (*rar. præt.*) flavere—endi o um (*Sup. c.*) flavens, *to be yellow.*

Flecto—is, flexi, flectere ——endi o um, flexum u. flectens, flexurus *to bend.*

Fleo, es, flevi, flere. flendi —o—um. fletum--u. flens, fleturus. *to weep.*

Flo-as, flavi, flare, flandi, -o--um. flatum-tu. flans flaturus.

Flos—oris, 2 *m. a flower.*

Fluo—is, fluxi, fluere. fluendi o um, fluxum u. fluens, fluxurus. *to flow.*

Fodio-is, fodi, fodere. fodiendi—o—um. fossum—u. fodiens, fossurus. *to dig.*

Follis, is, 3 *masc. a pair of bellows.*

Fons fontis. 2 *m. a fountain, or well,*

Forceps—ipis, 3 *m. a pair of tongs.*

Forfex—icis. 3 *f. a pair of sheares, or scissers.*

Fors, *Nom. Abl* forte, 3 *f. by chance.*

Forum i. 2 *n. the market. in the Pl. Numb. it hath only three like cases;* fora, fora, fora.

Frango—is, fregi, frangere. endi—endo—um, fractum—u, frangens, fracturus. *to break.*

Frænum—i, 2 *n. a bridle.* *Pl.* hi fræni, orum, & hæc fræna-orum. &c.

Frico as, fricui, fricare. -andi o um. frictum, -u. fricans, cturus. *to rub*

Frigeo es, frixi, frigere. frigendi—endo--dum. frictum—tu. frigens fricturus. *to be cold.*

Frugi. *Adj. undecl thrifty, sparing.*

Fruges

Fruges—is, 3 *f. fruit. some make the old Nom. case* frux.

Fruor——eris vel ere fructus vel fruitus sum vel fui, frui: fruendi, o, um: fructum, u; vel fruitum, u: fructurus vel fruiturus. *to enjoy.*

Fuga—æ, 1 *f. Flight.*

Fugio—is, fugi, fugere, fugiendi—o- um: fugitum, tu: fugiens, fugitu. rus, *to flee from, to avoid*

Fulcio—is, fulsi, fulcire. fulciendi, o, um: fultum—u: fulciens, fulturus: *to underprop.*

Fundo—is, fudi, fundere endi, o, um: fusum, su: fundens, fusurus, *to pour out or melt.*

Funis—is, 3 *m. a rope.*

Fur—uris, 3 *com. a thief.*

Furfur—uris, 3 *m. bran.*

Furo, is, insanivi (*ab* insanio) furere: endi o um: (*Sup. car.*) furens, *to be mad.*

Fustis—3. *m. a club.*

G.

GAbii orum. 2 *m.* Volscorum urbs, *a town in Italie. Sing. caret.*

Gallia—æ, 1 *f. France.*

Garamas—antis. 3 *m. an inhabitant of Africa.*

Gargarus—i. *m. the top of the Hill Ida: in the Plur. Nom. it is only the Neut. gend. as* hæc Gargara—orum. &c.

Gaudio—is, gavisus sum vel fui, gaudere:—endi——do—dum; gavisum—u: gaudens, gavisurus. *to rejoice.*

Gelu. *Neut. indecli. n Frost.*

Genu. *neut. indecl. the knee. but in the Plural is is declined*, genua-uum, ibus, *&c.*

Gero, is, gessi, gerere—endi o um: gestum u; gerens, gesturus. *to bear.*

Gibber—eris, *m. a bunch or swelling.*

Gibber——um; *Adj. that hath a swelling.*

Gibbus—i. 2 *m. a bunch or swelling.*

Gibbus, a, um. *Adj. bossed swelling.*

Gigas antis, 3 *m. a giant.*

Gigno is, genui, gignere.——endi—o um; genitum u: gignens, geniturus. *to beget.*

Gingiber—eris, 3 *neuter, ginger.*

Glis

Glis gliris, *habens genitivo* 3 *m. a dormouse.*
Glis gliſſis 3 *f. potters clay,* terra argilloſa.
Glis glitis, 3 *f. a thiſtle.* carduus.
Gliſco is, (*Præter. caret*) gliſcere. endi do dum. (*Sup. car.*) gliſcens, *to grow, or to deſire fervently.*
Gluten inis, 3 *n. glue, Plu. caret*
Gorgon onis, 3 *f. a terrible woman, one of the daughter of* Phorcus.
Gradior, eris vel ere, greſſus ſum vel fui, gradi: iendi do dum, greſſum u gradiens, greſſurus, *to go.*
Græcia æ, 1 *f. Greece.*
Grajugena æ, 1 *com. a Grecian born:* à Graius & gigno.
Grando inis, 3 *f. hail.*
Grates, 3 *f. thanks: uſed onely in the Nom. and Ac, plural.*
Grex. gregis, 3. *maſc. a flock of ſmall cattel. as Sheep, Goats,* &c.——
Grex pecudum: armentum pecorum.
Groſſus i, 3 *maſc. a green fig.*
Gruo is, (*præt. caret*) gruere: endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) gruens. *to cry like a crane.*
Grus, gruis. 3 *dub. a crane.*
Gryps, gryphis. *a gryffon.*
Gummi, *n. indecl. gumme.*
Gurgulio onis. 3 *m. the weſand, or a wecſeel.*

H.

HAbeo es, habui, habere: habendi o um, habitum itu, habens, habiturus, *to have*
Hæreo es, hæſi, hærere: endi do dum, hæſum u, hærens, hæſurus. *to ſtick*
Hæres edis. 3 *com. an heir*
Hallec ecis, 3 *f. an herring and in the f. gen. is declined through all caſes.*
Halec ecis. 3 *n. and in the neut. gender it wants the Plur. number.*
Haurio is, hauſi, haurire, iendi do dum, hauſtum ſtu, hauriens, hauſturus *to draw.*
Heros—oris, 3 *m. a noble man.*
Heſperus i. 2 *m. the evening-ſtar. Plur. car.*
Heteroclitum i. 2 *neut. an Heteroclite: that is a word declined*

declined otherwise than the ordinary manner.
Hilaris e, *Adj. merry.*
Hilarus a um, *Adj. merry.*
Hippomanes is, 3 *n. a piece of flesh in a colt's forehead: or a venemous humor distilling from a mare.*
Hirundo inis, 3 *f. a swallow.*
Histrix icis, 3 *f. porcupike.*
Homo inis, 3 *com. a man or woman.*
Honor }
Honos } oris, 3 *m. honor.*
Hordeum i. 2 *n. barley: it hath three like cases in the Pl. Numb.* Hordea, hordea, hordea.
Hospes itis, 3 *com. an host or guest.*
Hostis i, 3 *com. an enemy.*
Humus i, 2 *f. the ground.*
Hydrops opis, 3 *m. the Dropsie.*
Hyems emis, 3 *f. the winter*

I.

JAceo es, jacui. jacere: endi o um: (*Sup. car.*) jacens, *to lye down.*
Jacio is, jeci; jacere: jaciendi o um, jactum u, jaciens, jacturus. *to cast.*
Jaspis idis. 3 *f. a jasper-stone.*
Ico, icis, ici, icere, endi o um, ictum, u, icens, icturus. *to strike.*
Icon onis, 3 *f. an Image.*
Ida æ, 1 *f. a mountain neer Troy.*
Idus, iduum, idibus. &c. 4 *f. the Ides of a month.*
Jecur, jecoris, *or* jecinoris 3 *n. the liver.*
Ignis is, 3 *masc. the fire.*
Illex egis, 3 *com. a lawless body: ab* in *privativa particula, &* lex.
Imber, imbris. 3 *m. a shower*
Imbrex icis. 3 *dub. a gutter-tile.*
Immineo ea, imminui, imminere: endi do dum; (*Sup, car.*) imminens, *to hang over: com. of* in & maneo.
Impetis. 3 *m. of violence* (*of the old* Nom. *case* impes *Abl.* impete *hoc est,* impetu.) *by violence.*
Incesso is, ivi, incessere: endi o um; incessitum tu; incessens, iturus, *to provoke.*
Incido is, idi, incidere: endi o um; incisum u, incidens, incisurus, *to cut, or to grave in, ab* in & cædo.
Incido i, incidi; incidere.

—endi,do,um: (*Sup. car.*) incidens, *to fall into, or upon; of* in & cado

Incipio—is, incepi, incipere—endi—o—um; inceptum u; incipiens, incepturus, *to begin*: *of* in & capio.

Inculco—as—avi, are. —andi o um, —atum u: inculcans, inculcaturus, *to repeat often; of* in & calco.

Indo—is, indidi, indere: —endi—do—dum inditum—tu: indens, inditurus, *to put in*: *of* in & do.

Indoles, is, 3 *f. towardness: Plur. caret.*

Induciæ—arum 1 *f. truce Sing. caret.*

Indulgeo—es, indulsi, indulgere; —endi—do—dum; indultum & indulsum, indulgens: indulturus & indulsurus: *to make much of.*

Inermis e. *Adj unarmed: ab* in & arma.

Inermus, a, um, *Adj. unarmed: of* in & arma.

Infans—antis; 3 *com. an infant, a babe.*

Inferiæ arum, 1 *f. sacrifices to the infernal spirits.*

Inficias, 1 *fœm. only in the Accuf. plural*: as eo Inficias. *I deny it.*

Inficio—is, infeci, inficere;—iendi o um infectum, u: inficiens, infecturus; *to infect, or to die*: *ab* in & facio.

Ingruo—is, ui, ingruere: —endi do dum: (*Sup. car.*) ingruens: *to invade*: *ab* in & gruo.

Injussu: 3 *m. only in the Abl. case*: *without bidding*

Insidiæ arum: 1 *f. wiles, snares to entrap one.*

Instar. *neut. undecl. like, as it were*, significat vel similitudinem, vel æquiparationem & mensuram.

Intelligo—is, intellexi: intelligere—endi—o—um: intellectum—u intelligens, intellecturus: *to understand, of* inter & lego: *vel, ex* intus & lego: quasi intus mecum lego, & loquor.

Interpres—etis, 3 *com. an interpreter.*

Invidia—æ, 1 *f. envy. Pl. caret.*

Jocus, i. *m. a jest*: *in the Pl. Numb. masc. & neut.*

as hi Joci & hæc Joca, orum, &c.
Iraſcor, eris vel ere, iratus ſum vel fui, iraſci, endi do dum; iratum tu iraſcens, *to be angry with.*
Iſmarus i, *maſc. a mountain in Thrace, in the plural it is of the Neuter gender*: Iſmara, hæc, -orum, &c.
Iter itineris (*of the old nom.* itiner) 3 *n. a journy.*
Jubar aris 3 *neut. the ſunbeam.*
Jubeo es, juſſi jubere endi o um, juſſum u, jubens, juſſurus, *to command.*
Jugeris *in the Genit. caſe* & jugere *in the Abl.* 3. *neuter, an acre, in the Plur. it hath all caſes,* jugera, um, ibus, &c.
Jugum i. 2. *the top of an hill, a yoak.*
Jungo is, junxi, jungere. endi o um. junctum ctu, jungens, junctu-rus, *to joyn.*
Juno onis, 3 *f. Iupiter's wife.*
Jus juris. 3 *neut. right in the Plur. number. it hath three like caſes only* jura, jura, jura.
Juſſu, *in the Abl. only,* 4 *m. by command.*
Juſta orum. 2 *neut. funeral rites. Sing. caret.*
Juſtitium ii, *neut. vacation* juris dicendi intermiſſio
Juvenis is. 3 *com. a young man, or woman.*
Juventus utis. 3 *f. youth. Plur. caret.*
Juvo as, juvi, are, andi do dum, jutum u, juvans, juturus *to help.*

L

LAbes is, 3 *f. a ſpot. in the Pl. Num. it hath three like caſes. No.* labes *Ac.* labes. *Voc.* labes.
Labor, Labos } oris. 3 *m. labour*
Lac, lactis. 3 *n. milk. Pl. caret.*
Laceſſo is ivi, laceſſere: endi o um, laceſſitum u, laceſſens, laceſſiturus. *to provoke.*
Lacio is, lexi, lacere, iendi o um, lectum u. laciens lecturus *to allure, or entice: an old Verb: but the compounds are in uſe; as* allicio, elicio, illicio, pellicio, prolicio.

Lactes ium, 3 *f. the ſmall-guts, ſing. caret.*
Lacto as, avi, atc; andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus. *to give milk, or to deceive.*
Lacus us, 4. *m. a lake; Dat. & Abl. plur.* lacubus.
Lædo is, læſi, lædere, endi o um, læſum u, lædens, læſurus, *to hurt.*
Lælaps apis, 3 *maſc. a dog called Tempeſt.*
Lambo is, lambi, lambere endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) lambens *to lick.*
Lampas adis, 3 *f. a lamp.*
Laniſta æ, 3 *m. a maſter of defence.*
Laquear—aris, 3 *neut. a vaulted roof.*
Laſer eris. 3 *neut. the herb called Benjamin.*
Lateo—es, latui, latere; endi o um, latitum tu, latens, latiturus, *to lurk or to lye hid.*
Lavo as lavi, lavare, andi do dum lautum—tu, lotum u, & lavatum u, lavans lauturus, loturus, & lavaturus *to waſh*
Laurus i, & us, 3 & 4 *f. a bay tree.*
Lebes tis, 3 *m. a cauldron, or pan.*
Lecythus i, 2 *dub. an oyl-glaſs.*
Lego is legi, legere endi o um, lectum tu legens, lecturus, *to read.*
Lemures um, 3 *maſc. hob-goblings. Sing. caret.*
Leo onis, 3 *m. a lion.*
Leo es, levi, lere,—endi —do—dum, letum tu; lens, leturus, *to anoint, or imprint, an old Verb, not in uſe, but only in the compound* deleo, *to blot out.*
Lethum i, 2 *n. death. Plu. caret.*
Liberi orum, 3 *m. children Sing. caret.*
Libet, libebat, libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, libitum erat vel fuerat, libebit, *it pleaſeth.*
Lybs, lybis. 3 *m. the ſouth-weſt wind.*
Licet, licebat, licuit, vel licitum eſt vel fuit, licuerat, vel licitum erat vel fuerat, licebit. *it is lawfull.*
Lichen enis, 3 *m. liverwort*
Lien enis, 3 *m. the milt or ſpleen.*
Ligur uris. 3 *com. one of Liguria,* incola Liguriæ.
Limax acis, 3 *m. a ſnail.*

Limus i, 2 *m. dirt; Plur. caret.*

Lingo is, linxi, lingere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret.*) lingens. *to lick.*

Lino is, lini, livi, & levi; linere, linendi —do —dum, litum—tu, linens, liturus; *to daub, or beſmear.*

Linquo is, liqui, linquere; endi o um, lictum tu, linquens, licturus, *to leave.*

Linter, 3 *dub. a cockboat.*

Liquefio—is, liquefactus ſum vel fui, liquefieri, liquefactus, -faciendus, *to be molten.*

Liquor eris, vel ere, *idem.*

Liveo es, livi, ere, --endi o um (*Sup. caret*) livens; *to be wan, to be black blew.*

Lixa—æ, 1 *m. a ſcullion.*

Locri, orum, 2 *m. a town in Italy; Sing. caret.*

Locus—i, 2 *m. a Place; Plural.* hi loci, & hæc loca—orum.

Logos i, 2 *m. ſpeech or reaſon.*

Loquor, eris vel re, loquutus ſum vel fui, loqui, endi o um, loquutum tu, loquens, loquuturus; loquutus, & loquendus *to ſpeak.*

Luceo es, luxi, lucere; lucendi, o um, (*Sup. caret*) lucens, *to ſhine.*

Ludo is, luſi, ludere; ludendi, o um, luſum ſu, ludens luſurus. *to play.*

Lues is, 3. *f. the murrain. Plur. caret.*

Lugeo es, luxi, lugere, lugendi do dum, luctum ctu, lugens, lucturus, *to mourn or lament.*

Luo is, lui, luere, luendi o um, luitum tu, luens, luiturus *to redeem, to pay to cleanſe; but the compounds change the ſignification, and make* utum *in the Supines, not* uitum *as* abluo, ui utum; colluo, collui, collutum, diluo, dilui, dilutum; eluo, elui, elutum; polluo ui utum.

Luſtra-orum, 2 *n. den of wild beaſts, Sing. caret.*

Lynx—yncis, 3 *dub. a ſpotted beaſt, an Ounce.*

M.

Mænalus i, 2 *maſc. an Hill in Arcadia: the Plur.* hæc Mænala orum.

Magnes etis, 3 *m. a loadſtone*

Majores orum, 3. *masc. our Ancestors. Sing. car.*
Malo, malis, malui, malle, malendi do dum, (*Sup. caret*) malens, *to be more willing.*
Mando is, mandi, mandere, endi o um, mansum dens, mansurus, *to eat.*
Mando as, avi, are, andi o um atum u ans aturus, *to command, or commit to*
Maneo es, mansi, manere endi o um, mansum u, manens, mansurus, *to tarry or abide: So the compounds* permaneo, remaneo. *But* emineo, immineo. præmineo, promineo, *make* minui *in the preterperf. tense.*
Manes ium, 3 *m. Spirits. sing. caret.*
Manubiæ arum. 1 *f spoils taken in war. sing. car.*
Manus us, 4 *fœm. a hand.*
Mapalia orum, 2 *neut. cottages. sing. caret.*
Mare is, 3 *neut. the sea.*
Margo inis, 3 *dub. the brink or skirt of any thing.*
Marmor oris 3 *n. marble*
Mars tis 3 *m. the god of war*
Martyr yris. 3 *co. a martyr*
Mas, maris. 3 *m, a man, or the malekind,*
Massicus i, 2 *m. an hill in Campania, in the Pl. hæc* Massica orum.
Mater tris. 3 *f. a mother.*
Medeor, eris vel ere, medicatus sum vel fui (*of* medicor) mederi. medendi o um, medicatum u, medens, medicaturus, *to heal or cure.*
Medicor, aris vel are, atus sum vel fui, ari andi do dum, atum atu, ans, aturus, *to heal or cure.*
Meio is, minxi (*à* mingo) meiere 3 endi o um, mictum ctu, meiens, micturus, *to pisse.*
Mel, mellis, 3 *n. hony: in the Plu. it hath only three like cases. Nom. ac, voc.* Mella, mella, mella.
Meleager agri. 2 *masc. a mans name.*
Meleagrus agri 2 *masc. a mans name.*
Menda æ, 1 *fœm. a fault.*
Mendum i, 2 *neut. a fault*
Menses ium, 3 *m. womens flowers sing. caret.*
Mensis is, 3 *m, a month.*
Mereor, eris vel ere, merui, *vel* meritus sum vel fui, mereri: endi o dum, meritum u, merens, riturus, *to deserve.*

Meridies iei, 3 m. *noon-day*
Meto is, messui, metere: endi o um; messum u, metens, surus: *to mow.*
Metuo is, metui, metuere; metuendi do dum (*Su. caret*) metuens, *to fear.*
Metuor, ueris vel uere, (*car. præt.*) metui metuendus: *to be feared.*
Meus, a um; *mine. a Pron. Possessive.*
Mico as, micui, micare: andi o um (*Su. car.*) micans; *to shine or glitter.*
Miles itis; 3 *com a souldier*
Minæ arum, 1 *f. threatnings; Sing. caret.*
Mingo is, minxi, mingere endi do dum; mictum u, mingens, cturus, *to piss.*
Minores orum, 3 *m. posterity. Sing. caret.*
Misceo es, miscui miscere endi do dum, mistum u, miscens, misturus; *to mingle.*
Misereor, eris vel ere, misertus sum vel fui, miserei; erendi o um, misertum u; miserens, miserturus; *to take pitty on.*
Mitto is, misi mittere, endi do dum, missum u; mittens, surus, *to send.*
Mœnia ium, 3 *n. the wals of a Town: Sing. caret.*
Mœreo es, mœstus sum vel fui, mœrere; endi do dum (*Sup. caret.*) mœrens *to be sad.*
Monoptoton, i, 2 *n. a monoptote, i. a word that hath but one termination, & in one oblique case*
Mons, montis, 3 *m. a mountain.*
Mordeo es, momordi, mordere: endi o um, morsum u, mordens surus: *to bite*
Morior, moreris vel morere, mortuus sum vel fui, mori; moriendi o um; (*Sup. caret*) moriens, moriturus, *to die.*
Morior, iris vel ire, mortuus, moriri, &c. *unde ter. eun. Act. 3. sc. 1.* Risu, omnes qui aderant emoriri.
Mos moris; 3 *m. a custom.*
Mulceo es, mulsi, mulcere, endi do dum, mulsum u, mulcens, mulsurus, *to assuage.*
Mulgeo es, mulsi (& mulxi) mulgere, endi o um, mulctum ctu, mulgens mulcturus *to milk.*
Mulier mulieris, *f. a woman, under the third special Rule, encreasing short.*

Mulſum—i, 2 *neut. wine and hony mingled together. Sing. in Plur.* a,a,a.
Multiplico as, avi, ate, andi do dum, atum, tu, ans, aturus, *to multiply.*
Munia—orum. 2 *neuter, a dutie or office, Singul. caret.*
Mus, muris, 3 *m. a mouſe.*

N.

NAnciſcor, eris vel ere nactus ſum vel fui, nanciſci,—endi o um; nactum ctu, nanciſcens nacturus *to obtain.*
Naſcor, eris vel ere, natus ſum vel rui, naſci: naſcendi do dum natum tu, naſcens, naſciturus, *to be born*
Natales, ium, *maſc.* [generis nobilitas, naſcendi conditio] *ones ſtock or kindred, Singul. caret.* cum genus aſſignant, *but.*
Natalis, is, 3 *m. ones birth day,* dies natalis.
Natrix icis, 3 *dub. a water ſerpent.*
Natu, 4 *m. by birth, only in the Abl. Sing.*
Neco, cas, necui, necare, —andi o um, nectum u necans necaturus, *to kill*
Necto is, nexi vel nexui, nectendi o um, nexum u, nectens, nexurus *to knit.*
Nefrens endis, 3 *maſc. a young pig.*
Negligo is, neglexi, negligere, endi o um, neglectum ctu, negligens, neglecturus, *to neglect,* ex ne & lego.
Nigreo, es, ui, nigrere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) nigrens, *to become black*
Nemo, neminis. 3 *com, no body.* a ne & homo, *but the Genitive caſe is ſeldom uſed, according to the Verſ.* Nemo caret genito, quinto, numeróque ſecundo. *Yet* Plautus *hath* Neminis. Neminis miſereri certum eſt, quia mei nemo miſeret. *Plaut. in Captivis.* Neminis ingenio quenquam confidere oportet, *Lucilius.*
Neo, nes, nevi nere: nendi o um, netum tu, nens neturus, *to ſpin.*
Nervus vi, 2 *m. a ſinew.*
Neuter, a um. *ge.* neutrius *Adj. neither of both.*

Nexo, as, nexui, nexare, andi o um, nexum u, nexans, nexurus *to knit.*

Nideo, es (*præt. caret*) nidere, endi o um, (*Sup caret*) nidens, *to ſhine.*

Nihil, *neut. indecl. nothing*

Nihilum—i, 2 *n. nothing Plur. caret.*

Nil, *n. undeclin. nothing. contracted of* nihil.

Nitor, eris vel ere, niſus vel nixus ſum vel fui, niti, nitendi do dum, niſum ſu, vel nixum u, nitens, niſurus, vel nixurus, *to endeavour.*

Niveo es, nivi, nivere, nivendi o um, (*Sup. car.*) nivens, *to wink*: inde conniveo.

No, nas, navi, nare, nandi o um, natum tu, nans, naturus, *to ſwim.*

Nocco es, ui, nocere, nocendi o um, nocitum u, nocens, iturus, *to hurt.*

Noctu, 4 *m. by night, a Monoptote, found only in Abl. Sing.*

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle nolendi o um, (*Supinus caret*) nolens, *to nill, to be unwilling.*

Nonæ arum, 1 *f. the Nones of a month, Sing. caret.*

Noſco is, novi, noſcere, endi o um, notum u, noſcens, noturus, *to know.*

Noſter a um, *ours pr. adj.*

Noſtras, *hic & hæc & hoc* noſtrate, atis *of our country.*

Notus i, 2 *m. the ſouth-wind, Plur. caret.*

Nubes is, 3 *f. a cloud.*

Nubo-is, nupſi, *& nupta ſum*, nubere, nubendi o um, nuptu, -u, nubens, nupturus, a, um, *to be married: it's proper onely to a woman, therefore it is* nupta ſum, *not* nuptus: *a man is ſaid*, uxorem ducere.

Nugæ arum, 2 *f. trifles, Sing. caret.*

Nullus—a—um, *none.*

Nundinum-i, 2 *n. a fair: in the pl. it is* nundinæ arum. 1 *fæm.*

Nuo is, nui, nuere, nuendi o um nutum u, nuens, nuturus, *to nod a Verb not much in uſe, but the compounds are received, as* abnuo, annuo, innuo, renuo.

Nuptiæ arum, 1 *f. marriage, Sing. caret.*

Nurus-us, 4 *f. a daughter-in-law.*

Nycticorax âcis. 3 *masc.* *a night-raven.*

O.

OBdo is, obdidi, obdere, endi o um obditum u, obdens obditurus, *to bolt, or set against: comp. of* ob *&* do

Obex icis. 3. *dub. a bolt or bar.*

Obliviscor, eris vel ere. oblitus sum vel fui, obliviscendi do dum. oblitum u, oblivitcens, iturus, *to forget.*

Obses idis. 3 *com. a pledg in war, an hostage*

Occido is óccidi, ere, endi o um, occasum u, occidens, occasurus, *to set, to fall down, to perish, of* ob *&* cado.

Occîdo, îdis, occîdi, occidere; occidendi o um. occisum u, occidens occisurus, *to kill or slay, to wound to death.*

Occiput itis. 3 *n the hinder part of the head, of* ob *and* cædo.

Occludo is, occlusi, udere endi o um, usum u, udens, usurus, *to shut up, of* ob *and* claudo.

Occulto, as, avi, are. andi o um. atum atu, occultans, aturus. *to hide, to conceal: frequentative, of* occulo.

Occulo, is, occului, occulere. endi do dum occultum -tu, occulens, occulturus. *to hide, of* ob *and* colo: *or rather of* ob *and* culo, *i.e.* volvo, tego.

October, bris. 3 *m. the month so called, pl. caret*

Odor } odoris. 3. *m. a*
Odos } *sent or savor* quasi olor *ab* oleo.

Oleaster, astri, 2 *m. a wild olive-tree.*

Oleo es, olui, olere, olendi do dum, olitum tu; olens oliturus, *to give a smell, or sent, the Comp. makes* oleui *in the Pretcrperf. tens. as* aboleo olevi: doleo, vel potiùs adolesco, adolevi: exoleo vel exolesco exolevi: obsoleo, obsolevi: inoleo vel inolesco, inolevi. *but four Compounds follow the Simple Verb as* oboleo obolui. peroleo perolui. redoleo redolui, suboleo subolui.

Olfacio

Olfacio is, olfeci, olfacere olfaciendi do dum; olfactum u; olfaciens, olfacturus. *to ſmell, of* olēre *and* facio.

Omen inis. 3 *n. foreſpeaking.*

Omnis *hic & hæc, & hoc* omne, *every one, all.*

Onus ĕris, 3 *a burden.*

Onyx—ycis. 3. *dub. the nail of a man's hand: alſo a precious ſtone, white like a nail*: Onyx cum prole *with its compound*, Sardonix *a Sardis ſtone.*

Operio is, operui, operire; operiendi o um: opertum u; operiens, o perturus, *to cover. of* ob *&* pario.

Opifex icis. 3. *com. a workman.*

Opis, opem, ope, 3 *f. help, aid; a Triptote.*

Oppango is, oppegi, oppangere; endi do dum; oppactum ctu, oppangens, oppacturus: *to faſten, or joyn unto, of* ob *and* pango.

Opus untis, 3 *f. a Town in Locris.*

Orbis is, 3 *maſc. any round thing, as a globe, a bowl, the world.*

Ordior (*pro* incipio) îris vel ire; orſus ſum vel fui; ordiri; ordiendi do dum, orſum u; ordiens, orſurus, *to begin:* hinc exordior.

Ordior (*pro* texo) ordiris vel ordire, orditus ſum vel fui, *&c. to weave.*

Oriens entis 3 *m. the Eaſt.*

Orior iris vel eris: ortus ſum vel fui, oriri: oriendi do dum; ortum, tu; oriens, oriturus; *to ſpring, to ariſe, to begin*

Orontes, is, 3 *maſc. a river in Syria.*

Os oris. 3 *neut. a mouth: in the Plural number it hath three like caſes;* ora, ora, ora.

Os oſſis, 3 *neut. a bone.*

Oſtrea—eæ, 1 *fem. an oyſter.*

Ovum i. 2 *neut. an egg.*

P.

PAciſcor, eris vel ere pactus ſum vel fui; paciſci: —endi— do —um; pactum u; paciſceens, pacturus, *to make a bargain.*

Palleo es, ui, pallere: endi do

—do dum, (*Sup. caret*) pallens, *to be pale.*
Pampinus i, 2 *dub. a vine-leaf.*
Pando is, pandi, pandere; —endi do dum, paſſum u, pandens, paſſurus, *to open.*
Pango (*pro* paciſcor) pangis, pepigi, pangere; endi do dum, pactum ctu, pangens, pacturus, *to bargain: though ſome ſay* pepegi *comes of* pego *the old Verb; for which we uſe* paciſcor.
Pango [*pro* jungo, vel figo vel planto] pangis, pegi, pangere: —endi do dum, pactum ctu, pangens, pacturus: *hence comp.* depango, oppango, circumpango, repango, compingo, impingo.
Pango (*pro* cano) pangis, panxi, pangere, endi do dum (*Sup. car.*) pangens, *to ſing.*
Panis is, 3 *m. bread.*
Panther eris, 3 *m. a Panther: ac.* panthera: *hence*
Panthera æ, 1 *f. a panther*
Papaver eris, 3 *n. poppy.*
Papyrus i, 2 *f. paper.*
Paradiſus i, 2 *m. paradiſe*
Parco is, peperci & parſi, parcere: endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) parcens, *to ſpare.*
Parens entis, 3 *com. a father or mother.*
Pareo es, parui, parere: -endi-o-um, paritum tu, parens, pariturus, *to obey.*
Pario is, peperi, parere: pariendi o um, partium tu, pariens, pariturus, *to bring forth.*
Parnaſſus i, 2 *m. an hill in Phocis.*
Partio is, partivi, partire: iendi o um, partitum u partiens, partiturus, *to divide.*
Parturio is, ivi, ire: iendi do dum, itum u, iens, parturiturus, *to be towards labour.*
Paſco—is, pavi, paſcere: paſcendi o um, paſtum tu, paſcens, paſturus, *to feed or nouriſh.*
Paſcor eris ere, paſtus ſum vel fui, paſci: paſtus, paſcendus, *to be fed.*
Paſſer eris, 3 *ep. a ſparrow*
Pateo es, patui, & paſſus, ſum vel fui: patendi o um: paſſum, u, patens, paſſus, *to lye open.*

patior

Patior, eris vel ere, paſſus ſum vel fui; pati : pati endi do-dum, paſſum —u, patiens, paſſurus, paſſus, & patiendus, *to ſuffer.*

Patro as, avi, are : andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to commit.*

Patruelis is, 3 *c. a brothers child.*

Paveo es, pavi pavere: endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) pavens, *to fear.*

Pecten inis, 3 *m. a comb.*

Pecto is, pexi & pexui, pectere : pectendi o um, pexum, pectens, pexurus, *to kemb.*

Pecus oris, 3 *n. great cattel*

Pecus—udis, 3 *fœm. ſmall cattel.*

Pedis itis, 3 *com a footman*

Pedo is, pepedi, pedere : endi do dum, peditum tu, pedens, peditutus, *to fart.*

Pelagus i, 2 *m. & neut. the ſea, pl. caret. Yet* Lucretius *hath* pelage *in the plural.*

Pellex icis, 3 *f. an harlot.*

Pello is, pepuli, pellere : —endi o um, pulſum ſu, pellens, pulſurus, *to drive away.*

Penates ium, 3 *houſhold-gods. Sing. caret.*

Pendeo es, pependi, pendere: endi o um, penſum ſu, pendens, penſurus *to be hanged.*

Pendo is, pependi, péndere, pendendi do dum, penſum u, pendens, penſurus, *to weigh.*

Penis is, 3 *m. a mans yard*

Penum i, 2 *n. all manner of victuals.*

Penus oris, 3 *n. all manner of victuals.*

Penus i, & us, 2 & 3 *m. all manner of victuals.*

Perago is, peregi, peragere : —endi o um, peractum u, peragens, peracturus, *to finiſh.*

Percutio is, percuſſi percutere : —iendi —do —dum, percuſſum u, percutiens, percuſſurus *to ſtrike.*

Perdix icis, 3 *d. a patridge*

Perdo is, perdidi, perdere perdendi do dum, perditum—tu, perdens, perditurus, *to loſe, of* per & do.

Perduelis is, 3 *com. a ſtubborn enemy.*

Pergamus i, 2 *f. in the pl.* hæc pergama orum.

Pergo is, perrexi, pergere, endi do dum, perrectum u, pergens, perrecturus. *to go forwards a* per *&* rego.

Perlego is, egi, perlegere perlegendi do dum; perlectum ctu, perlegens, perlecturus, *to read thorowly.*

Permiſſu 4 *m. only in the Abl. Sing.*

Perpetior, eris vel ere, perpeſſus ſum vel fui: perpeti. perpetiendi do dum; perpeſſum perpeſſu; perpetiens, perpeſſurus, *to ſuffer, of* per *&* patior.

Perplaceo es ui, ere endi do dum; perplacitum tu, perplacens, perplaciturus, *to pleaſe very much.*

Perſis idis 3 *f. Perſia. Pl. caret.*

Pes edis 3 *m. a foot.*

Peto is, petivi (*Sync.* petii) petere: petendi o um; petitum u petens, petiturus, *to ask.*

Phaleræ——alerarum 1 *femin. Horſ-trappings Sing. caret.*

Pharus i, 1 *dub. a Watch-Tower.*

Phaſelus i, 2 *dub. a brigandine.*

Philotis idis. 3 *f. a woman's name.*

Phœnix îcis. 3 *m. a phenix*

Phyx gis. 3 *m. a phrygian.*

Pietas atis. 3 *f. godlineſs.*

Piget, pigebat, piguit vel pigitum eſt vel fuit, piguerat, vel pigitum erat vel fuerat, pigebit, pigere, *it irketh.*

Pingo is, pinxi, pingere, endi do dum; pictum ctu, pingens, picturus, *to paint.*

Pinſo is, pinſui, pinſere; endi do dum. piſtum ſtu, pinſens. piſturus, *to bake.*

Pinus i, *&* us, 2 *&* 4 *m. a pine-tree.*

Piper eris. 3 *n. pepper.*

Piſcis is, 3 *m. a fiſh.*

Pix picis, 3 *f. pitch.*

Placeo es, placui, placere: endi do dum: placitum u: plăcens, placiturus, *to pleaſe.*

Plagæ arum, 3 *fem.* (retia) *hunting nets. Sing. caret.*

Plaga æ, 1 *f. a wound.*

Plaga —æ, 1 *f. a climate.*

Plaudo is, plauſi, plaudere; endi do dum: plauſum

ſum plauſu, plaudens plauſurus, *to clap hands for joy.*

Plebs } is, 3 *fæm. common-*
Plebis } *people.*

Plecto is, xi, plectere; endi do dum: plexum u, plectens, plexurus, (punio) *to puniſh.*

Plecto is xi, plectere endi do dum. plexum u. plectens, plexurus, *to entangle, or to weave.*

Pleo es, evi, plere endi do dum, pletum u, plens, pleturus, *to fill: an old Verb out of uſe: but only in the Compounds: as* compleo, expleo, impleo, repleo ſuppleo.

Plico as, avi (& plicui) are, andi do dum, plicatum u (& plicitum u) plicans, plicaturus, & pliciturus, *to fold. Comp.* applico, complico, explico, replico, multiplico, ſupplico.

Pluo is ui, *or* pluvi pluere endi do dum, pluitum u. pluens, pluiturus, *to rain.*

Plus, pluris. 3 *n. in the pl. hi & hæ* plures, *& hæc* plura, *thorowout.*

Polleo es, (*Præt. caret.*) ere endi do dum; (*Sup. caret.*) ens, *to be able.*

Pono is poſui, ponere, endi o um, poſitum u, ponens, poſiturus, *to put.*

Pons ontis, 3 *m. a bridg.*

Pontus i, *m. the Sea.*

Porticus us, 4 *m. a gallery.*

Poſco is, popoſci, poſcere; endi do dum { *Supinis caret.*) poſcens *to ask or require.*

Poſtis is, 3 *m. a Poſt.*

Poto as, avi, (& potus ſum vel fui) are, andi do dum, potum potu. & potatum tu, potans, poturus & potaturus, *to drink.*

Præcordia orum, 2 *n. the midriff Sing. caret.*

Præcurro is, præcucurri præcurrere, di do dum præcurſum u, præcurrens, præcurſurus, *to run before, of* præ *&* curro.

Prælego is, egi, prælegere, endi o um, ectum ectu, prælegens, ecturus, *to read before, of* præ *&* lego.

Præmineo es, præminui, præminere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) præminens

to excel others, *of* præ & maneo.
Præneſte is, 3 *n. a town in Italy pl. caret.*
Præs ædis, 3 *maſc. a ſurety*
Præſes idis, 3 *c. a preſident*
Præſul ulis, 3 *c. a Preſident or Prelate.*
Prandeo es, prandi & pranſus ſum vel fui, prandere, endi do dum prandens, pranſurus, *to dine.*
Precis, precem, prece, 3 *f. only in three caſes in the Sing. number, but whole in the Pl. as*, preces, precum, precibus, &c.
Premo is, preſſi-premere; premendi do dum, preſſum u, premens, preſſurus, *to preſs, to be againſt, to perſue.*
Primitiæ arum, 1 *f. firſt-fruits, ſing. caret.*
Princeps ipis, 3 *c. a Prince.*
Problema ematis, 3 *n. a demand, a hard queſtion.*
Prodo is, prodidi, dere. endi o um, proditum tu, prodens, proditurus *to betray. of* pro & do.
Proficiſcor, eris vel ere, profectus ſum vel fui, proficiſci, endi do dum profectum u, proficiſcens, cturus, *to go forth.*
Proluo is, ui, uere, uendi o um, prolutum u, proluens, proluturus, *all to waſh, ex* pro & lavo.
Promineo es, ui, ere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) prominens, *to hang out in ſight*
Promo is, prompſi, promere, endi do dum; promptum u, promens prompturus, *to bring forth, to ſet abroad.*
Promptu, 4 *maſc. only in the Abl. caſe; with readineſs.*
Pſallo is, ſalli, pſallere, endi o um, (*Su. car.*) pſallens, *to ſing.*
Puber eris, 3 *com. ripe of age.*
Pubes is, 3 *fœm. ripeneſs of age; pl. caret.*
Pudet, pudebat, puditum eſt vel fuit, puditum erat vel fuerat, pudebit pudere, *it ſhameth.*
Pueraſco is, (*præt. caret*) pueraſcere; —endi do dum (*ſup. caret.*) pueraſcens 3 *to wax a childe.*
Pugil ilis, 3 *c. a champion*
Pulver eris, 3 *m. duſt.*
Pulvis eris, 3 *m. duſt.*

Pumex icis, 3 *m. a pumice ſtone.*
Punctum i. 2 *n. a point.*
Punctus i, 2 *m. a point.*
Pungo is, pupugi & punxi, pungere, endi do dum, punctum, ctu, pungens, punctурus, *to prick.*
Pus puris, 3 *neut. filth or corruption.*
Python onis, 3 *dub, a ſerpent killed by Apollo.*

Q.

QUæro, is, quæſivi, quærere. endi o um, quæſitum u, quærens, quæſiturus *to ſeek.*
Quatio quatis, concuſſi (*of* concutio) quatere, quatiendi do dum, quaſſum u, quatiens, quaſſurus *to ſhake.*
Quercus i, & us, 2 & 4 *f. an oak.*
Qui, quæ, quod, *who or which, a pron. Rel.*
Quies etis, 3 *f. Reſt. pl. caret.*
Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet vel quidlibet, *evecy one, a pron. Indefin.*
Quiniſco is, quexi, quiniſcere, endi do dum, (*ſup. car.*) quiniſcens *to nod with the head.*
Quiſquiliæ arum, 1 *f. chippings, or things of no weight. ſing. car.*
Quot. *how many.*

R.

RAbula æ, 1 *m. a Brawler.*
Rado is, raſi, radere, endi o, um, raſum u, radens, raſurus *to ſhave.*
Ramex icis, 3 *dub. burſtneſs*
Rapio is, rapui, rapere, rapiendi do dum, raptum u, rapiens, rapturus, *to take or ſnatch away.*
Raſtrum i, 2 *neut. a rake in the pl.* hi Raſtri & hæc Raſtra.
Raucio is, rauſi, raucire, rauciendi o um, (*Sup. car.*) ciens, *to be hoarſe.*
Recido is, cidi, recidere, endi o um, recaſum ſu, recidens, recaſurus, *to fall backward.*
Recordor, aris vel are, recordatus ſum vel fui, recordari, recordandi do dum, recordatum u, recordans, aturus, *to remember.*

Reddo—is, reddidi, reddere, endi o um. redditum u, reddens, redditurus, *to reſtore.*

Redoleo—es—ui—ere, —endi—do—dum, —itum—itu, redolens—iturus. *to give a ſavor.*

Refringo is, refregi; refringere, endi o um, refractum u, refringens refracturus, *to break open, of* re *and* frango.

Rego—is rexi, regere, endi o um, rectum ctu, regens recturus, *to rule, or govern.*

Relego—is egi, égere, endi o um, lectum ctu, egens, ecturus, *to read again.*

Reminiſcor, eris vel ere, recordatus ſum vel fui (*of* recordor) reminiſci. endi o um, recordatum, tu, reminiſcens, recordaturus *to remember*

Ren enis. 3 *m. the kidney.*

Renuo is, renui, renuere, endi do dum (*Supinis caret.*) renuens. *to refuſe*, à re & nuo.

Reor, reris vel rere, ratus ſum vel fui, reri, rendi, o um, ratum u, rens, turus, *to ſuppoſe.*

Repango is repegi, repangere, endi do dum, repactum repactu, repangens, repacturus, *to faſten again, of* re & pango.

Reperio is, reperi, reperire, iendi o um, repertum u, reperiens, reperturus, *to find, of* re & pario.

Repetundarum, *gen.* repetundis, *Abl.* 1 *f. bribery.*

Replico as, avi (& replicui) are, andi do dum, —atum——atu—ans, aturus *to reply, of* re *and* plico.

Repungo is, repupugi & repunxi, repungere, repungendi—do—dum repunctum, repunctu, repungens, repuncturus, *to prick again, of* re *and* pungo.

Res rei 5 *fœm. a thing.*

Reſcio is. ivi reſcire. iendi o um. reſcitum u, reſciens, reſciturus *to know again, of* re *and* ſcio.

Reſpuo is, ui, uere, uendi o um. reſputum u. reſpuens, reſputurus. *to refuſe.*

Reſtis

Reſtis is, ȝ *m. a halter.*
Reſulto as, avi, are, andi o um, reſultum u, reſultans, reſultaturus, *to rebound.*
Rete is, ȝ *n. a net.*
Rex regis, ȝ *m. a King.*
Rideo es, riſi, ridere; endi o um; riſum ſu, ridens, riſurus, *to laugh.*
Ringo is, rinxi, ringere; endi o um; rictum u, ringens, rictturus, *to fret or vex.*
Robur oris, ȝ *n. an oak.*
Rodo is, roſi, rodere; endi o um, roſum u, rodens roſurus, *to gnaw.*
Roma æ, 1 *fœm. Rome.*
Ros roris, ȝ *m. the dew.*
Roſtra orum, 2 *n. the Pulpit. Sing. caret.*
Rudens entis, *dub. a cable rope.*
Rudo is, rudi, rudere; rudendi o um: (*Supinis caret*) rudens *to bray like an Aſſe.*
Rumpo is, rupi, rumpere; endi o um; ruptum tu, rumpens, rupturus, *to break.*
Ruo, ruis, rui, ruere; ruendi do dum, ruitum tu, ruens, ruiturus, *to fall.*
Rus ruris, ȝ *n. the country: in the Plural it hath three like caſes*, rura, rura, rura.

S.

Sacer, a, um, *holy.*
Sacerdos, otis, ȝ *c. a Prieſt or Nun.*
Sacro—as, avi, are; andi ando andum: atum tu; ans, aturus, *to dedicate.*
Sal—alis, ȝ *maſc. ſalt. and it is found in the Neuter Gender.* hoc Sal.
Salio is (*pro* ſalto) ſalui (*or* ſalii) ſalire, iendi endo, endum, ſaltum u, ſaliens, ſalturus, *to leap* inde deſilio deſilii, deſultum: exſilio, tranſilio, reſilio.
Salio is, (*pro* ſale condio, *or* conſpergo) ſalivi, ſalire; iendi—do—dum: ſalitum, tu, ſaliens, ſaliturus, *to ſeaſon with ſalt* vide ſallo.
Sallio—is, ſallivi, ſallire—endi, do, dum, ſallitum, u, ſalliens, ſalliturus, *to ſalt.*
Sallo—is, ſalli, ſallere: endi o um: ſalſum, ſu ſallens

ſallens, ſalſurus, *to ſeaſon with ſalt.*
Salto, as, avi, are: andi, do dum: tum u, ſaltans, ſaltaturus, to *leap or danee,*
Salum 1, 2 *n. the ſea.*
Salus utis. 3. *f. health Pl c.*
Samnis itis. 3. *m. a Samnite*
Sancio is ſanxi & ſancivi, ſancire, ſanciendi, do, dum: ſancitum—citu: ſanciens, ſanciturus *to eſtabliſh.*
Sanguis inis. 3 *m. blood. Pl. caret.*
Sapphyrus i, 2 *f a ſaphyre*
Sapientia æ. 1 *f. wiſdom. Pl. caret.*
Sapio—is, ſapui, ſapere: ſapiendi—do—dum, (*Sup. caret*) ſapiens. *to be wiſe, to have a taſte.*
Sarcio is, ſarſi, ſarcire: iendi, do, dum: ſartum tu: ſarciens, ſarturus. *to patch.*
Sardonyx, ychis, 3 *m. a Sardonyx ſtone.*
Satago—is, ſategi, agere, endi, do, dum *Sup. caret.* ſatagens, *to do endeavour.*
Satrapas } æ 1. *m. a Peer or*
Satrapa } *Prince.*
Scabo—is, ſcabi, ſcabere—endi, do, dum (*Sup. car.*) ſcabens, *to ſcratch or rub.*
Scalpo is, ſcalpſi, ſcalpere—endi, do, dum, ſcalptum, ſcalptu, ſcalpens, ſcalpturus. *to claw or ſcratch.*
Scando is, ſcandi, ſcandere, endi, do, dum, ſcanſum ſu, ſcandens, ſcanſurus. *to climbe.*
Scindo is, ſcidi ſcindere—endi, do, dum, ſciſſum u, ſcindens, ſciſſurus. *to cut.*
Scio ſcis, ſcivi, ſcire, ſci—endi, do, dum, ſcitum ſcitu, ſciens, ſciturus. *to know.*
Scobis }
Scobs } is 3 *f. of duſt.*
Scriba æ, 1 *m. a ſcribe or notarie.*
Scribo is, ſcripſi, ſcribere. —endi, endo, endum. ſcriptum, ſcriptu, ſcribens, ſcripturus. *to write.*
Scrobs, ſcrobis. 3 *fæm. a ditch.*
Scurra æ, 1 *maſc. a ſcoffer or jeſter.*
Secerno—is, ſecrevi, ſecernere. endi, do, dum. ic-

ſecretum u, ſecernens, ſecreturus. *to divide, or ſeparate.*

Seco—as, ſecui, ſecare. andi, do, dum, ſectum, ſectu, ſecans, ſecturus, *to cut.*

Sedeo, ſedes, ſedi, ſedere. ——endi——do——dum, ſeſſum, ſeſſu, ſedens, ſeſſurus, *to ſit.*

Seges etis. 3. *f. corn yet ſtanding.*

Seligo—is, ſelegi, ſeligere, ſeligendi, do, dum, ſelectum——lectu, ſeligens, ſelecturus. *to ſelect, to ſet apart.*

Semis—is, 3 *m. ab ἥμισυς*, generatim convenit cujuſque rei dimidio. *half.*

Semiſſis, *gen.* ſemiſſis, 3 *m. half a pound*, quaſi ſemias, ſex unciæ, dimidium aſſis

Senecta æ, 1 *f. old age Pl. caret.*

Senex, ſenis, 3 *com. an old man.*

Senio onis, 3 *m. the ſiſe-point.*

Senium ii, 2 *n. old age, Pl. caret.*

Senſum i. 2 *n. the ſenſe, or feeling, judgement, or reaſon.*

Senſus us, 3 *m. idem.*

Sentio, ſentis, ſenſi, ſentire——iendi——do--dum, ſenſum, u, ſentiens, ſenſurus, *to perceive or underſtand.*

Sentis is, 3 *m. a thorn.*

Sepelio—is, ſepelivi, ſepelire, ſepeliendi—do—dum, ſepultum, u, ſepeliens, ſepulturus *to bury.*

Sepio—is, ſepſi, ſepire.—iendi-do-dum, ſeptum, ſeptu, ſepiens, ſepturus. *to hedge.*

Seps (*pro* ſerpente, ſcolopendra ſcilicet) ſepis. 3 *maſculine, a σήπω* putrefacio, quod membra icta putrefaci. at. *of a ſerpent.*

Seps——ſepis, vel potius, ſepes—— is. (*pro* ſepimento) 3. *fœminine. an hedg. of* ſepio.

Sequor, ſequeris vel ere, ſequutus ſum vel fui, ſequi, ſequendi, o, um, ſequutum, u, ſequens, ſequuturus, ſequutus, & ſequendus, *to follow.*

Sermo onis, 3 *m ſpeech.*
Ser, Seris, 3 *maſc. One of a people in Aſia, called Seres.*
Sero (*pro* ſemino *vel* planto) ſeris , ſevi : ſerere , ſerendi — endo —— dum , ſatum ——tu, ſerens, ſaturus, *to ſowe, or plant. the Compounds whereof make* ſitum : *as,* Aſſero (*i. e: juxta* ſero) aſſevi, aſſitum : conſero, conſevi, conſitum. Diſſero (*pro* diſſemino) evi, itum: obſero, obſevi obſitum.
Sero (*pro* ordino *vel* jungo) ſeris, ſerui, ſerere — —— endi — endo — endum, ſertum, ſertu, ſerens, ſerturus, *to ſet in order : the Compounds whereof make* ſertum : *as* aſſero (*i. e.* affirmo, confirmo) aſſerui aſſertum : Conſero (*pro* commiſceo) conſerui, conſertum. Deſero (*i.e.* derelinquo) deſerui deſertum. Diſſero (*i.e.* diſputo) diſſerui diſſertum. Exſero (*i.e.* extraho *vel* extendo) exſerui exſertum. Inſero (*i. e.* immitto *vel* interpono) inſerui, inſertum
Serpens—entis, 3 *maſc. a Serpent.*
Sibilus i, 2 *maſc. an hiſſing: in the Plural Number, it is maſculine and neuter : as hi* ſibili & *hæc* ſibila.
Sido—is, ſedi (*of* ſedo) ſidere, ſidendi, do, dum (*Sup. caret*) ſidens. *to ſettle down. Compounds* aſſido, conſido, deſido, reſido, ſubſido, edi.
Siler eris, 3 *neut. an Oſier.*
Silex icis, 3 *maſc. a flint-ſtone.*
Sinapi, *n. undecl. muſtard.*
Sinapis is, 3 *f. muſtard.*
Sindon onis, 3 *f. fine linnen cloth.*
Singultio—is, ſingultivi, ſingultire : ——iendi —iendo—dum: ſingultum, u, ſingultiens, ſingulturus, *to ſob.*
Sino, is, ſivi, ſinere : ſinendi, do, dum : ſitum, tu, ſinens, ſiturus : *to ſuffer.*
Sinum, i, 2 *n* } *a milk-*
Sinus, i, 3 *m* } *pale.*
Sinus, us, 4 *maſc. a boſom.*
Siren enis, 3 *f. a mere-maid*

Siſer

Siſer—eris, 3 *neut. a parſnip.*
Siſto (*pro* facio ſtare: *Verb Active*) ſiſtis, ſtiti, ſiſtere, ſiſtendi endo endum; ſtatum, ſtatu: ſiſtens, ſtaturus, *to make to ſtand*, as ſiſte gradum, *ſtay your pace*, ſiſte lacrymas, *ſtay your tears.*
Siſto (*tantum pro* ſtare: *Verb Neuter*) ſiſtis: ſteti: ſiſtere; —— endi endo endum, ſtatum tu, ſiſtens, ſtaturus, *to ſtand.*
Sitis is, 3 *fœm. thirſt Pl. caret.*
Soboles is, 3 *f. an off-ſpring Pl. caret.*
Socrus i, 2 *fœm. a mother-in-law.*
Sodalis is, 3 *maſc. a companion.*
Sol, ſolis, 3 *m. the ſun.*
Soleo——es, ſolitus ſum vel fui, ——ere, *to be wont, or accuſtomed.*
Solium ii, 2 *n. a throne, Pl. car.*
Solvo—is, ſolvi, ſolvere; endi do dum, ſolutum u, ſolvens, ſoluturus, *to loſe.*
Somnus ni, 2 *m. ſleep.*
Sono—as, ſonui, ſonare andi do dum, ſonitum tu, ſonans, ſoniturus, *to ſound.*
Sorbeo—es, ſorbui & ſorpſi, ſorbere, —— endi endo endum, ſorptum u, ſorbens, ſorpturus, *to ſup.*
Soror oris, 3 *f. a Siſter.*
Spargo, ſpargis, ſparſi, ſpargere, —— endi endo endum, ſparſum ſu, ſpargens, ſparſurus, *to ſprinkle.*
Species ei, 5 *fœm. a kinde.*
Specus i *or* us, 2 & 4 *maſc. a dan.*
Sperno—is, ſprevi, ſpernere, ſpernendi--endo ——endum, ſpretum tu, ſpernens, ſpreturus, *to deſpiſe.*
Spinus——ni, (*or more rightly*, mas pinus) *a ſloe tree, or a pine tree.*
Splen——enis, 3 *m. the ſpleen.*
Spondeo—es, ſpopondi, ſpondere, endi o um, ſponſum ſu, ſpondens, ſponſurus, *to promiſe.*
Sponſalia oru m, 2 *n. betrothings. Sing. car.*

Sermo onis, 3 *m* *ſpeech.*
Ser, Seris, 3 *maſc.* *One of a people in Aſia, called Seres.*
Sero (*pro* ſemino *vel* planto) ſeris, ſevi: ſerere, ſerendi — endo —— dum, ſatum ——tu, ſerens, ſaturus, *to ſowe, or plant. the Compounds whereof make* ſitum : *as,* Aſſero (*i. e: juxta* ſero) aſſevi, aſſitum : conſero, conſevi, conſitum. Diſſero (*pro* diſſemino) evi, itum: obſero, obſevi obſitum.
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Siſer

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Spondeo—es, ſpopondi, ſpondere, endi o um, ſponſum ſu, ſpondens, ſponſurus, *to promiſe.*
Sponſalia oru m, 2 *n. betrothings. Sing. car.*

Spontis, *Genit.* & ſponte. *Aolat.* 3 *fæm. of his own accord.*

Statuo, ſtatuis, ſtatui, ſta, tuere ſtatuendi——do dum ſtatutum——tu, ſtatuens, uturus. *to appoint, or decree.*

Sterno, ſternis, ſtravi, ſternere, ſternendi, do, dum ſtratum, ſtratu, ſternens ſtraturus. *to ſpread, or throw down*

Stipis } is. 3 *f. an alms.*
Stips }

Stirps (*pro* trunco arboris) ſtirpis. 3 *maſc. the trunck, or body of a tree.*

Stirps (origo, progenies, ſoboles) ſtirpis. 3. *fæmin. a ſtock, or deſcent.*

Sto, ſtas, ſteti, ſtare. ſtandi—do—dum, ſtatum ſtatu, ſtans, ſtaturus. *to ſtand.*

Strepo is, ſtrepui, ſtrepere ſtrependi—do-dum, ſtrepitum, ſtrepitu, ſtrepens, ſtrepiturus. *to make a noiſe.*

Strido is, ſtridi, ſtridere endi, do, dum. (*Supinis caret.*) ſtridens. *to make a noiſe.*

Stringo, ſtringis, ſtrinxi, ſtringere. ſtringendi, do, dum. ſtrictum, u, ſtringens ſtricturus. *to ſtrain, to ſtrike.*

Struo, ſtruis, ſtruxi, ſtruere, ——endi—endo—endum, ſtructum, ctu, ſtruens, ſtructurus, *to build.*

Stultitia æ. 1 *f. fooliſhneſs Plur. caret.*

Suadeo, ſuades, ſuaſi, ſuadere, ſuadendi——do—dum. ſuaſum, ſuaſu ſuadens, ſuaſurus. *to perſwade.*

Suber eris. 3 *neut. a cork-tree.*

Sublego, ſublegis, ſublegi ſublegere:—endi—do—dum; ſublectum, ſublectu, ſublegens, ſublecturus. *to ſteal away privily.*

Suboleo es, ſubolui, ſubolere: —endi——do—dum: ſubolitum ſubolitu, ſubolens, ſuboliturus. *to ſavor, or ſmell a thing.*

Sueſco is, ſuevi *vel* ſuetus ſum vel ſui; ſueſcere: endi, endo, endum; ſuetum tu, ſueſcens, ſueturus. *to accuſtome.*

Suffero, ſuffers, ſuſtuli, ſufferre: ſufferendi-do. dum, ſublatum—atu, ſufferens, ſublaturus, *to ſuffer.*

Sugo, ſugis, ſuxi, ſugere; —endi, endo, endum (*Sup. caret.*) ſugens, *to ſuck,*

Sulmo, Sulmonis. 3 *maſc. a Town where Ovid was born.*

Sum, es, fui (*of* fuo) eſſe; futurus. *to be.*

Sumo, ſumis, ſumſi, ſumere—endi——endo, dum. ſumptum, ſumtu ſumens, ſumturus. *to take.*

Supellex——ectilis. 3. *f. Pl.* ſupellectilia, *houſehold ſtuff,* ſed vix legitur

Suppetiæ, *&c.* ſuppetias 1 *f. aid.*

Supplico as, ſupplicavi, are,—andi, do, dum, ſupplicatum tu, ans, aturus, *to entreat: of* ſub & plico.

Surgo, ſurgis, ſurrexi, ſurgere. ſurgendi, endo, endum, ſurrectum ſurrectu, ſurgens, ſurrecturus. *to riſe, of* ſurſum & rego, erigo.

Sus, ſuis, 3 *com a ſow, boar or hog.*

Synodus, odi. 2. *f. an aſſembly.*

T.

TAceo, taces, tacui tacere.—endi, endo, endum, tacitum, tacitu, tacens, taciturus. *to hold ones peace.*

Tædet, tædebat, tæduit, *or* pertæſum eſt vel fuit, tæduerat, vel pertæſum erat vel fuerat, tædebit, tædere. *it irketh.*

Tænarus ri, 2 *m. a Promontory in Laconia, in the Plur.* hæc Tartara orum.

Tagus gi. 2 *a river in Portugal.*

Talio onis. 3 *m like for like, avengement.*

Talpa, talpæ. 3 *dub. a mole.*

Tango is, tetigi, tangere. tangendi do, dum, tactum, tactu, tangens, tacturus. *to touch.*

Tantundem. *Genit* .tantidem. *as much. a Diptote, declined only in two caſes.*

Tapes etis, *m. a carpet or tapeſtry.*
Tapete etis, 3 *n. tapeſtry.*
Tapetum i, 2 *n. tapeſtry.*
Tartarus--ri, 2 *maſc. hell: in the plural Hæc* Tartara.
Taygetus —— ti, 2 *maſc. an hill in Laconia: in the Plural,* hæc Taygeta.
Teges etis, 3 *fœm. a matt.*
Temno is, tempſi temnere: endi do dum: temptum u, temnens, tempturus, *to deſpiſe.*
Tempe, Τέμπη *n. neuter a very fair field in Theſſalie, or place of delight.*
Tendo——is, tetendi: tendere:——endi do dum: tenſum-u, & tentum—tu; tendens, tenſurus & tenturus, *to ſtretch or bend.*
Teneo--es, tenui, tenere; tenendi do dum; tentum u, tenens, tenturus *to hold.*
Tepeo——es, tepui; tepere: tependi endo endum; (*Sup. caret.*) tepens, *to be warm.*
Tepeſco is. tepui, tepeſcere; tepeſcendi o um; (*Sup. caret.*) tepens, *to wax hot.*
Ternio onis, 3 *m. the trey-point.*
Tero—is, trivi. terere: terendi o um; tritum tu: terens, triturus, *to wear.*
Teſqua orum. 2 *n. rough places.*
Teſtis is, 3 *maſc. a witneſs.*
Teucer ri } 2 *m. a king of*
Teucrus ri } *Troy.*
Texo—is, texui, texere: endi do dum: textum tu: texens, texturus, *to weave.*
Thebæ—arum, 1 *fœm. hot Thebes, a City, Sing. caret.*
Thermæ arum. 1 *fœm. hot Bathes, Sing. caret.*
Thorax acis, 3 *m. a breſt-plate.*
Thrax—acis, 3 *m. a Thracian.*
Thus uris, 3 *neut. frankincenſe or the frankincenſe-tree. in the plural it hath three like caſes:* thura, thura, thura.
Tignum i, 2 *n. a rafter.*
Tignus i, 2 *m. a rafter.*
Tigris—idis, 3 *fœm. a tigre.*

Timeo es, timui, timere: timendi endo endum: (*Sup. caret*) timens, *to fear.*

Timeor timeris vel timere: (*Præt. car.*) timeri: timendus, *to be feared.*

Titubo—as, titubavi, & titubatus ſum vel fui: titubare:———andi, do andum; titubatum tu; titubans, titubaturus, *to ſtumble.*

Tollo—is, ſuſtuli; tollere; tollendi—— endo ——endum; latum latu tollens, laturus, *to bear or ſuffer.*

Tondeo es, totondi, tondere: tondendi—endo endum; tonſum—ſu; tondens, tonſurus, *to clip or ſhear.*

Tonitru. *neuter. Invariab. thunder, in the plural Number,* Tonitrua uum, &c.

Tonitrus us, 4 *maſc. thunder.*

Tono as, tonui, tonare: tonandi do dum; tonitum u; tonans, tonitu-rus, *to thunder.*

Torpeo es, torpui torpere; torpendi do dum; (*Sup. caret*) torpens, *to be ſluggiſh.*

Torqueo—es, torſi, torquere: torquendi—endo—endum: torſum torſu, & tortum tortu, torquens, torſurus, & —turus, *to wreath, to reſt, to vex or trouble.*

Torquis—is, 3 *m. a chain for the neck.*

Torrens entis, 3 *m. a torrent.*

Torreo es, torrui, torrere, torrendi o um; toſtum u, torrens, toſturus, *to roaſt.*

Torris is, 3 *m. a fierbrand.*

Tot, *hi hæ & hæc, ſo many an Aptote.*

Tracto—as, avi, are: tractandi do dum—atum tu: ans, tracturus, *to handle.*

Trado is, tradidi, tradere; tradendi endo endum; tradirum tu, tradens, traditurus, *to deliver unto any one, of* trans & do.

Traho is, traxi, trahere; trahendi do dum; tractum ctu; trahens tracturus, *to draw.*

Tranſlego—is, tranſlegi; tranſ-

tranſlegere; endi, endo endum; tranſlectum, &u tranſlegens tranſlecturus. *to read over.*

Tremo is, tremui, tremere; tremendi, do, dum. (*Sup. caret*) tremens, *to tremble.*

Tres hi & hæ, & hæc tria *three. Sing. car.*

Tribus us, 4 *m. a kindred, or ſtock.*

Tricæ arum, 1 *fæm. trifles Sing. caret.*

Triptoton ti. 2 *neuter a Triptote.* id eſt, *a Noun declined only in three Caſes.*

Tros, trois. 3 *maſc. a Trojan.*

Trudo—is, truſi, trudere, endi, o, u m, truſum, ſu, trudens, truſurus. *to thruſt.*

Tu, *Gen.* tui; *thou. Pron. Prim.*

Tuber ——— eris. 3 *neut. a ſwelling, or muſhrom. of* tumeo.

Tueor, —eris vel—ere; tuitus ſum vel fui, tueri: tuendi——endo —endum. tutum tutu, & tuitum tuitu, tuens, tuturus & tuiturus. *to defend.*

Tuor, eris vel ere, tuitus ſum vel fui, tui, & tueri, tuendi ——endo endum. tutum——tu. & tuitum tuitu. tuens, tuturus, & tuiturus. *to look.*

Tundo—is, tutudi, tundere, tundendi, dendo, dendum. tunſum, ſu, tundens, tunſurus. *to beat or knock.*

Tuſſis is. 3 *f. the cough. Pl. caret.*

Tibris is. 3 *m. the river Tiber.*

Tibur—uris. 3 *n. a town in Italie.*

V.

VAdo, i, vaſi, vadere, vadendi, vadendo, vadendum. vaſum, vaſu. vadens, vaſurus. *to go.*

Valeo, vales, valui, valere. valendi, valendo, valendum. valitum, u. valens, valiturus. *to be in health.*

Valvæ arum. 1 *f. folding dores. Sing. caret.*

Vannus i. 2 *f. a vanne to winnow corn withal.*

Vas vadis. 3 *m. a ſuretie.*

Vas, vaſis. 3 *neuter, a veſſel in the Plural Number: it is of the ſecond Declenſion,* Vaſa, vaſorum; *according to the Verſe:* Vas, yaſis, primo: vaſorum vaſa, ſecundo.

Vates vatis. 3. *m. a prophet.*

Uber—eris. 3 *hic & hæc: plentiful. Adj.*

Uber eris, 3 *neut. a dug. or pap.*

Vectis is. 3 *m. a barr.*

Veho, vehis, vexi, vehere. vehendi, vehendo, vehendum. vectum, u. vehens, vecturus. *to carry.*

Vello is, velli & vulſi, vellere: vellendi endo, endum, vulſum, u. vellens, vulſurus, *to pull up.*

Vendo vendis vendidi, vendere: vendendi, endo, endum: venditum: u: vendeus, venditurus. *to ſell.*

Veneo, (*pro* vendor) is, venivi, & venditus ſum vel fui, venire: iendi, endo, endum. venum ——u, veniens, *to be ſold: Verb neuter Paſſive.*

Venio—is, veni, venire; veniendi, do dum, ventum, tu, veniens, venturus. *to come.*

Venter tris. 3 *m. the belly*

Venus eris 3 *f. the goddeſs of beauty.*

Ver, veris. 3 *n. the ſpring Plur. caret.*

Verber eris. 3 *neut. a ſtripe but it is out of uſe in the Nom. caſe.*

Verberis *Genitivo, &* verbere *Ablativo, of a ſtripe: in the Plural,* verbera um, &c.

Vergo, vergis, (*præterito caret*) vergere. vergendi, vergendo, vergendum. (*Sup. car.*) vergens. *to bend.*

Vermis is. 3 *m. a worm.*

Verna æ. 1 *com. a ſlave, a bondman, or bondwoman*

Verres—is 3 *m. a Borepig.*

Verro verris, verri, & verſi, verrere. verrendi, endo, endum. verſum, ſu verrens, verſurus. *to bruſh.*

Verto, vertis, verti, vertere. vertendi, endo, endum. verſum, verſu. vertens, verſurus. *to turn.*

Vervex—ecis, 3 *masc. a weather.*
Vescor, vesceris vel vescere, pastus sum vel fui; (*of* pascor) vesci: vescendi — do —— dum; pastum u, vescens, pasturus, *to eat.*
Vesper eri, 2 *m. the eventide.*
Veto—as, vetui are: andi o um; vetitum u; vetans vetiturus, *to forbid.*
Vicem, *Ac.* vice, *Abl. by turn; but in the Pl.* vices, vicium, vicibus, &c
Video es, vidi, videre; videndi o um; visum su, videns, visurus, *to see.*
Vieo es, vievi, viere; endi o um, vietum u: viens, vieturus, *to bind.*
Vigil ilis, 3 *com. a watchman, or woman.*
Vincio-is, vinxi, vincire; vinciendi do dum, vinctumu: vinciens, vincturus, *to binde.*
Vinco--is, vici, vincere; vincendi o um, victum u, vincens, victurus, *to overcome.*
Vindex icis, 3 *com. an avenger.*
Vir, viri, 2 *masculine, a man.*
Virgilius ii, 2 *m. Virgil, a Poet. Pl. caret.*
Virgo inis, 3 *f. a Virgin.*
Virtus utis, 3 *f. virtue.*
Virus ri, *n. Acc. Voc.* virus *poison. Pl. caret.*
Vis, vis, 3 *f. force, strength.*
Viscum i, 2 *n. glue, or bird lime.*
Viscus i, 2 *m. glue, birdlime*
Viscus eris, 3 *neut. the entralls.*
Viso is, visi, visere; visendi o um, visum visu, visens, visurus, *to visit, to go to see.*
Vitrum i, 2 *n. glass.*
Vivo is, vixi, vivere: vivendi o um: victum u: vivens, victurus, *to live*
Ulciscor, eris vel ere, ultus sum vel fui, ulcisci, endi o um: ultum tu: ulciscens, ulturus, *to revenge.*
Unguis is, 3 *m. a nail.*
Vocito as, avi, are: andi o um: atum u; ans, aturus, *to call often.*
Volo os, avi, are, andi o um volatum tu, volans aturus, *to flie.*
Volo vis, volui, velle, volendi endo endum (*Su. car.*) volens, *to will, or to be willing.*

Volvo

Volvo—is, volvi, volvere: endi o um: volutum u, volvens, voluturus, *to roll.*
Vomer—eris } *A plow-*
Vomis—eris } *ſhare.*
Vomo is, vomui, vomere: vomendi o um, vomitum, tu, vomens, vomiturus, *to vomit.*
Urgeo es, urſi, urgere, urgendi o um, urſum u, urgens, urſurus, *to urge.*
Uro is, uſſi, urere, urendi o um, uſtum u, urens, uſturus, *to burn.*
Utor, eris vel ere, uſus ſum vel fui, uti, utendi o um, uſtum u, utens, uſurus, *to uſe.*
Vulgus, i, *maſc.* & *neut. the common people.*
Vulpis—is, 3 *maſc. a Fox.*
Uxor—oris, 3 *fœm. a wife*

FINIS.

Examples of *Adjectives* of *three Terminations*, *whose* Genitive Case endeth in *ius*, the Dative in *i*.

Singulariter.	Pluraliter
Nom. *Vnus, a, um*: one	Nom. *Vni, unæ, una.*
Gen. *unius.*	Gen. *unorum, arum, orum,*
Dat. *uni.*	Dat *unis.*
Acc. *unum. unam, unum.*	Acc. *unos, unas, una.*
Voc. *une, una, unum.*	Vocat, *uni, unæ, una.*
Ablat. *uno, una, uno.*	Ablat. *unis.*

Thus are declined Totus, a, um, *all.* Solus, a, um, *alone.* Ullus, a, um, *any one* Alius, a, ud, *another.* Alter, era, erum *idem.* Uter, tra, trum, *either.* Neuter, tra, trum, *neither.*

Examples of Irregular Adjectives.

Nom. *Hic Celeber, hæc celebris, hoc celebre.* famous	No. *Hi & hæ Celebres & hæ celebria.*
Gen. *hujus celebris.*	G. *horum, harum & horum celebrium.*
Dat. *huic celebri.*	D. *his celebribus.*
Acc. *hunc & hanc celebrem & hoc celebre.*	A. *hos & has celebres & hæc celebria.*
Voc. *O celeber celebris celebre.*	V. *O celebres & ô celebria.*
Ablat. *ab hoc hac & hoc celebri.*	A. *ab his celebribus.*

Thus

Examples of Adjectives.

Thus are declined *Campeſter*, of or belonging to the field. *Volucer* ſwift. *Celer*, idem. *Saluber*, healthy. *Pedeſter*, of or belongling to a footman. *Equeſter*, of or belonging to a horſeman. *Acer*, eager. *Paluſter*, fennie. *Alacer*, cheerful. *Sylveſter*, wooddy.

Adjectives of three Terminations Compared.

	Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
N.	M. *Iuſtus, ior iſſimus.* F. *juſta ior iſſima.* N *juſtum, ius iſſimum*	M. *Iuſti iores iſſimi* F. *juſtæ iores iſſimæ* N. *juſta iora iſſima.*
G.	M. *Iuſti ioris iſſimi.* F. *juſtæ ioris iſſimæ,* N. *juſti ioris iſſimi.*	M. *Iuſtorum iorum iſſimorum.* F. *juſtarum iorum iſſimarum.* N. *juſtorum iorum iſſimorum.*
D.	M. *Iuſto iori iſſimo.* F. *juſtæ iori iſſimæ.* N. *juſto, iori, iſſimo.*	M. F. N. *Iuſtis, ioribus, iſſimis.*
A.	M *Iuſtum iorem iſſimũ* F. *juſtam iorem iſſimã* N. *juſtum ius iſſimum*	M. *Iuſtos iores iſſimos* F. *juſtas iores iſſimas* N. *juſta iora iſſima.*
V.	M. *Iuſte ior iſſime* F. *juſta ior iſſima.* N. *juſtum ius iſſimum*	M. *Iuſti iores iſſimi.* F. *juſtæ iores iſſimæ* N. *juſta iora iſſima.*

Examples of Adjectives compared.

A.	M. *Juſto, iore vel iori iſſimo.*	A. M. F. N.	*Juſtis, oribus iſſimis.*
	F. *juſta, iore vel iori iſſima.*		
	N. *juſto, iore vel iori. iſſimo.*		

Adjectives of two Terminations Compared.

Sing. P. C. S.		Plur. P. C. S.	
N.	M. *Levis, ior iſſimus,* F. *levis ior iſſima.* N. *leve, ius, iſſimum.*	N.	M. *Leves iores iſſimi.* F. *leves iores iſſimæ.* N. *levia iora iſſima.*
G.	M. *Levis, ioris, iſſimi.* F. *levis ioris iſſimæ.* N. *levis, ioris, iſſimi.*	G.	M *Leviũ iorũ iſſimorũ* F. *leviũ iorũ iſſimarũ* N. *leviũ iorũ iſſimorũ*
D.	M. *Levi, iori, iſſimo.* F. *levi iori iſſimæ.* N. *levi iori iſſimo.*	D.	M. F. N. *Levibus ioribus iſſimis.*
A.	M. *Levem iorem iſſimum.* F. *levem iorem iſſimam.* N. *leve levius iſſimum.*	A.	M. *Leves iores iſſimos* F. *leves iores iſſimas* N. *levia iora iſſima.*
V.	M. *Levis ior iſſime.* F. *levis ior iſſima.* N. *leve ius iſſimo.*	N.	M. *Leves iores iſſimi* F. *leves iores iſſimæ* N. *levia iora iſſima*
A.	M. *Levi ori iſſimo.* F. *levi iori iſſima.* N. *levi iori iſſimo.*	A.	M. F. N. *Levibus ioribus iſſimis.*

An

An Adjective of three Articles is thus Compared.

	Sing. P. C. S.	Plur. P. C. S.
N.	M. *Felix icior cissimus,* F. *Felix icior cissima,* N. *felix igius cissimum*	M. *Felices iores tissimi,* F. *felicea iores cissimæ,* N. *felicia iora cissima.*
G.	M. *Felicis ioris cissimi* F. *felicis ioris cissimæ,* N. *felicis ioris cissimi.*	M. *Felicium iorum cissimorum,* F. *felicium iorum cissimarum,* N. *felicium iorum cissimorum*
D.	M. *Felici iori cissimo,* F. *felici iori cissimæ,* N. *felici iori cissimo.*	M. F. N. *Felicibus ioribus cissimis.*
A.	M. *Felicem iorem cissimum,* F. *felicem iorem cissimam,* N. *felix icius cissimum*	M. *Felices, iores, cissimos,* F. *Felices, iores, cissimas,* N. *felicia iora cissima.*
V.	M. *Felix icior cissime,* F. *felix icior cissima,* N. *felix icior cissimum.*	M. *Felices iores cissimi,* F. *felices iores cissimæ,* N. *felicia iora cissima.*
A.	M. *Felice, iore, vel iori, cissimo,* F. *felice, iora vel iori, cissimâ,* N. *felice, iore vel iori, cissimo.*	M. F. *Felicibus ioribus cissimis.* N.

FINIS.

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